

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO KATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Phone 27.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [784]

OTARD'S
* * *
BRANDY.
Shipped by
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,
COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.
FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 24, and 30 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.
Invention. Invented.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1168]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " " 10 " "
9.00 " " " " " 15 " "
10.00 " " " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 " " " " " 10 " "
1.45 " " " " " 15 " "
2.15 " " " " " 15 " "
3.00 " " " " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " " " " 10 " "
11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 " " " " " 10 " "
6.00 " " " " " 15 " "
6.30 " " " " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [468]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.											
Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.	No. 25 Through Express p.m.
YAT SHEE TIAO	7.35	8.40	8.45	9.50	10.55	11.00	12.05	12.10	1.15	2.20	3.25
SHUM SHAN	7.40	8.45	8.50	9.55	11.00	11.05	12.10	12.15	1.20	2.25	3.30
SHUM SHAN	7.45	8.50	8.55	10.00	11.05	11.10	12.15	12.20	1.25	2.30	3.35
SHUM SHAN	7.50	8.55	9.00	10.05	11.10	11.15	12.20	12.25	1.30	2.35	3.40
SHUM SHAN	7.55	9.00	9.05	10.10	11.15	11.20	12.25	12.30	1.35	2.40	3.45
SHUM SHAN	8.00	9.05	9.10	10.15	11.20	11.25	12.30	12.35	1.40	2.45	3.50
SHUM SHAN	8.05	9.10	9.15	10.20	11.25	11.30	12.35	12.40	1.45	2.50	3.55
SHUM SHAN	8.10	9.15	9.20	10.25	11.30	11.35	12.40	12.45	1.50	2.55	4.00
SHUM SHAN	8.15	9.20	9.25	10.30	11.35	11.40	12.45	12.50	1.55	3.00	4.05
SHUM SHAN	8.20	9.25	9.30	10.35	11.40	11.45	12.50	12.55	2.00	3.05	4.10
SHUM SHAN	8.25	9.30	9.35	10.40	11.45	11.50	12.55	13.00	2.05	3.10	4.15
SHUM SHAN	8.30	9.35	9.40	10.45	11.50	11.55	13.00	13.05	2.10	3.15	4.20
SHUM SHAN	8.35	9.40	9.45	10.50	11.55	12.00	13.05	13.10	2.15	3.20	4.25
SHUM SHAN	8.40	9.45	9.50	10.55	12.00	12.05	13.10	13.15	2.20	3.25	4.30
SHUM SHAN	8.45	9.50	9.55	11.00	12.05	12.10	13.15	13.20	2.25	3.30	4.35
SHUM SHAN	8.50	9.55	10.00	11.05	12.10	12.15	13.20	13.25	2.30	3.35	4.40
SHUM SHAN	8.55	10.00	10.05	11.10	12.15	12.20	13.25	13.30	2.35	3.40	4.45
SHUM SHAN	9.00	10.05	10.10	11.15	12.20	12.25	13.30	13.35	2.40	3.45	4.50
SHUM SHAN	9.05	10.10	10.15	11.20	12.25	12.30	13.35	13.40	2.45	3.50	4.55
SHUM SHAN	9.10	10.15	10.20	11.25	12.30	12.35	13.40	13.45	2.50	3.55	5.00
SHUM SHAN	9.15	10.20	10.25	11.30	12.35	12.40	13.45	13.50	2.55	4.00	5.05
SHUM SHAN	9.20	10.25	10.30	11.35	12.40	12.45	13.50	13.55	3.00	4.05	5.10
SHUM SHAN	9.25	10.30	10.35	11.40	12.45	12.50	13.55	14.00	3.05	4.10	5.15
SHUM SHAN	9.30	10.35	10.40	11.45	12.50	12.55	14.00	14.05	3.10	4.15	5.20
SHUM SHAN	9.35	10.40	10.45	11.50	12.55	13.00	14.05	14.10	3.15	4.20	5.25
SHUM SHAN	9.40	10.45	10.50	11.55	13.00	13.05	14.10	14.15	3.20	4.25	5.30
SHUM SHAN	9.45	10.50	10.55	12.00	13.05	13.10	14.15	14.20	3.25	4.30	5.35
SHUM SHAN	9.50	10.55	11.00	12.05	13.10	13.15	14.20	14.25	3.30	4.35	5.40
SHUM SHAN	9.55	11.00	11.05	12.10	13.15	13.20	14.25	14.30	3.35	4.40	5.45
SHUM SHAN	10.00	11.05	11.10	12.15	13.20	13.25	14.30	14.35	3.40	4.45	5.50
SHUM SHAN	10.05	11.10	11.15	12.20	13.25	13.30	14.35	14.40	3.45	4.50	5.55
SHUM SHAN	10.10	11.15	11.20	12.25	13.30	13.35	14.40	14.45	3.50	4.55	6.00
SHUM SHAN	10.15	11.20	11.25	12.30	13.35	13.40	14.45	14.50	3.55	5.00	6.05
SHUM SHAN	10.20	11.25	11.30	12.35	13.40	13.45	14.50	14.55	4.00	5.05	6.10
SHUM SHAN	10.25	11.30	11.35	12.40	13.45	13.50	14.55	15.00	4.05	5.10	6.15
SHUM SHAN	10.30	11.35	11.40	12.45	13.50	13.55	15.00	15.05	4.10	5.15	6.20
SHUM SHAN	10.35	11.40	11.45	12.50	13.55	14.00	15.05	15.10	4.15	5.20	6.25
SHUM SHAN	10.40	11.45	11.50	12.55	14.00	14.05	15.10	15.15	4.20	5.25	6.30
SHUM SHAN	10.45	11.50	11.55	13.00	14.05	14.10	15.15	15.20	4.25	5.30	6.35
SHUM SHAN	10.50	11.55	12.00	13.05	14.10	14.15	15.20	15.25	4.30	5.35	6.40
SHUM SHAN	10.55	12.00	12.05	13.10	14.15	14.20	15.25	15.30	4.35	5.40	6.45
SHUM SHAN	11.00	12.05	12.10	13.15	14.20	14.25	15.30	15.35	4.40	5.45	6.50
SHUM SHAN	11.05	12.10	12.15	13.20	14.25	14.30	15.35	15.40	4.45	5.50	6.55
SHUM SHAN	11.10	12.15	12.20	13.25	14.30	14.35	15.40	15.45	4.50	5.55	7.00
SHUM SHAN	11.15	12.20	12.25	13.30	14.35	14.40	15.45	15.50	4.55	6.00	7.05
SHUM SHAN	11.20	12.25	12.30	13.35	14.40	14.45	15.50	15.55	5.00	6.05	7.10
SHUM SHAN	11.25	12.30	12.35	13.40	14.45	14.50	15.55	16.00	5.05	6.10	7.15
SHUM SHAN	11.30	12.35	12.40	13.45	14.50	14.55	16.00	16.05	5.10	6.15	7.20
SHUM SHAN	11.35	12.40	12.45	13.50	14.55	15.00	16.05	16.10	5.15	6.20	7.25
SHUM SHAN	11.40	12.45	12.50	13.55	15.00	15.05	16.10	16.15	5.20	6.25	7.30
SHUM SHAN	11.45	12.50	12.55	14.00	15.05	15.10	16.15	16.20	5.25	6.30	7.35
SHUM SHAN	11.50	12.55	13.00	14.05	15.10	15.15	16.20	16.25	5.30	6.35	7.40
SHUM SHAN	11.55	13.00	13.05	14.10	15.15	15.20	16.25	16.30	5.35	6.40	7.45
SHUM SHAN	12.00	13.05	13.10	14.15	15.20	15.25	16.30	16.35	5.40	6.45	7.50
SHUM SHAN	12.05	13.10	13.15	14.20	15.25	15.30	16.35	16.40	5.45	6.50	7.55
SHUM SHAN	12.10	13.15	13.20	14.25	15.30	15.35	16.40	16.45	5.50	6.55	8.00
SHUM SHAN	12.15	13.20	13.25	14.30	15.35	15.40	16.45	16.50	5.55	7.00	8.05
SHUM SHAN	12.20	13.25	13.30	14.35	15.40	15.45	16.50	16.55	6.00	7.05	8.10
SHUM SHAN	12.25	13.30	13.35	14.40	15.45	15.50	16.55	17.00	6.05	7.10	8.15
SHUM SHAN	12.30	13.35	13.40	14.45	15.50	15.55	17.00	17.05	6.10	7.15	8.20
SHUM SHAN	12.35	13.40	13.45	14.50	15.55	16.00	17.05	17.10	6.15	7.20	8.25
SHUM SHAN	12.40	13.45	13.50	14.55	16.00	16.05	17.10	17.15	6.20	7.25	8.30
SHUM SHAN	12.45	13.50	13.55	15.00	16.05	16.10	17.15	17.20	6.25	7.30	8.35
SHUM SHAN	12.50	13.55	14.00	15.05	16.10	16.15	17.20	17.25	6.30	7.35	8.40
SHUM SHAN	12.55	14.00	14.05	15.10	16.15	16.20	17.25	17.30	6.35	7.40	8.45
SHUM SHAN	13.00	14.05	14.10	15.15	16.20	16.25	17.30	17.35	6.40	7.45	8.50
SHUM SHAN	13.05	14.10	14.15	15.20	16.25	16.30	17.35	17.40	6.45	7.50	8.55
SHUM SHAN	13.10	14.15	14.20	15.25	16.30	16.35	17.40	17.45	6.50	7.55	9.00
SHUM SHAN	13.15	14.20	14.25	15.30	16.35	16.40	17.45	17.50	6.55	8.00	9.05
SHUM SHAN	13.20	14.25	14.30	15.35	16.40	16.45	17.50	17.55	7.00	8.05	9.10
SHUM SHAN	13.25	14.30	14.35	15.40	16.45	16.50	17.55	18.00	7.05	8.10	9.15
SHUM SHAN	13.30	14.35	14.40	15.45	16.50	16.55	18.00	18.05	7.10	8.15	9.20
SHUM SHAN	13.35	14.40	14.45	15.50	16.55	17.00	18.05	18.10	7.15	8.20	9.25
SHUM SHAN	13.40	14.45	14.50	15.55	17.00	17.05	18.10	18.15	7.20	8.25	9.30
SHUM SHAN	13.45	14.50	14.55	16.00	17.05	17.10	18.15	18.20	7.25	8.30	9.35
SHUM SHAN	13.50	14.55	15.00	16.05	17.10	17.15	18.20	18.25	7.30	8.35	9.40
SHUM SHAN	13.55	15.00	15.05	16.10	17.15	17.20	18.25	18.30	7.35	8.40	9.45
SHUM SHAN	14.00	15.05	15.10	16.15	17.20	17.25	18.30	18.35	7.40	8.45	9.50
SHUM SHAN	14.05	15.10	15.15	16.20	17.25	17.30	18.35	18.40	7.45	8.50	9.55
SHUM SHAN	14.10	15.15	15.20	16.25	17.30	17.35	18.40	18.45	7.50	8.55	10.00
SHUM SHAN	14.15	15.20	15.25	16.30	17.35	17.40	18.45	18.50	7.55	9.00	10.05
SHUM SHAN	14.20	15.25	15.30	16.35	17.40	17.45	18.50	18.55	8.00	9.05	10.10
SHUM SHAN	14.25	15.30	15.35	16.40	17.45	17.50	18.55	19.00	8.05	9.10	10.15
SHUM SHAN	14.30	15.35	15.40	16.45	17.50	17.55	19.00	19.05	8.10	9.15	10.20
SHUM SHAN	14.35	15.40	15.45	16.50	17.55	18.00	19.05	19.10	8.15	9.20	10.25
SHUM SHAN	14.40	15.45	15.50	16.55	18.00	18.05	19.10	19.15	8.20	9.25	10.30
SHUM SHAN	14.45	15.50	15.55	17.00	18.05	18.10	19.15	19.20	8.25	9.30	10.35
SHUM SHAN	14.50	15.55	16.00	17.05	18.10	18.15	19.20	19.25	8.30	9.35	10.40
SHUM SHAN	14.55	16.00	16.05	17.10	18.15	18.20	19.25	19.30	8.35	9.40	10.45
SHUM SHAN	15.00	16.05	16.10	17.15	18.20	18.25	19.30	19.35	8.40	9.45	10.50
SHUM SHAN	15.05	16.10	16.15	17.20	18.25	18.30	19.35	19.40	8.45	9.50	10.55
SHUM SHAN	15.10	16.15	16.20	17.25	18.30	18.35	19.40	19.45	8.50	9.55	11.00
SHUM SHAN	15.15	16.20	16.25	17.30	18.35	18.40	19.45	19.50	8.55	10.00	11.05
SHUM SHAN	15.20	16.25	16.30	17.35	18.40	18.45	19.50	19.55	9.00	10.05	11.10
SHUM SHAN	15.25	16.30	16.35	17.40	18.45	18.50	19.55	20.00	9.05	10.10	11.15
SHUM SHAN	15.30	16.35	16.40	17.45	18.50	18.55	20.00	20.05	9.10	10.15	11.20
SHUM SHAN	15.35	16.40	16.45	17.50	18.55	19.00	20.05	20.10	9.15	10.20	11.25
SHUM SHAN	15.40	16.45	16.50	17.55	19.00	19.05	20.10	20.15	9.20	10.25	11.30
SHUM SHAN	15.45	16.50	16.55	18.00	19.05	19.10	20.15	20.20	9.25	10.30	11.35
SHUM SHAN	15.50	16.55	17.00	18.05	19.10	19.15	20.20	20.25	9.30	10.35	11.40
SHUM SHAN	15.55	17.00	17.05	18.10	19.15	19.20	20.25	20.30	9.35	10.40	11.45
SHUM SHAN	16.00	17.05	17.10	18.15	19.20	19.25					

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

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FIVE YEARS.

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THE SHIRT OF MERIT

Summit

in styles suitable for Day and Evening wear.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 39.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

LA MINERVA CIGARS REINA VICTORIA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular.

covered with the finest

Sumatra Leaf

\$7.50 per 100 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Sailing from Hongkong at Noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 5th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO KUNI KIMURA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
Telephone 141.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Stubb).

November 1st.—One case to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—14 dressing gowns, 13 reversible bed jackets, 53 small pillows, 18 covers, 3 tray cloths, 18 night shirts, 40 pairs of pyjamas, 49 vests, 108 milk covers, 8 eye bandages, 5 pillow cases, 4 many tail bandages, 24 bed jackets, 8 pairs of slippers, 15 washers, and 12 shrouds.

November 8th.—One case to Bombay, containing:—10 dressing gowns, 55 pairs of pyjamas, 53 bed jackets, 14 dozen milk covers, 2 surgical coats, 5 eye bandages, 5 tray cloths, 7 reversible jackets, 12 shrouds, 16 pairs of slippers, 35 vests, 1 dozen packs of cards, 26 pillows, 3 scrubbers and 13 covers.

November 16th.—One case to Bombay, containing:—30 shirts, 53 vests, 30 pairs of pyjamas, 9 reversible bed jackets, 2 pairs of operation stockings, 2 tray cloths, 30 bed jackets, 14 shrouds, 14 night shirts, 14 pairs of slippers, 14 scrubbers, 3 pairs bed boots, and quantity of men's clothing.

November 22nd.—Two cases, one for Mesopotamia, and the other for Rawalpindi, containing:—23 dressing gowns, 39 shirts, 52 vests, 15 shrouds, 45 bed jackets, 96 pairs of pyjamas, 6 reversible bed jackets, 3 many tailed bandages, 1 night shirt, 10 small pillows, 8 dozen milk covers, 3 pairs of bed boots, 35 eye bandages, 12 covers, 5 pairs of operation socks, 18 pairs of slippers, 18 small mosquito nets, 9 large mosquito nets, and 16 washers.

November 29th.—One case to Bombay, containing:—12 dressing gowns, 61 pairs of pyjamas, 52 shirts, 46 vests, 2 mosquito nets, 18 shrouds, 24 milk covers, 5 head bandages, 2 pairs of bed boots, 7 pairs of slippers, 19 surgical covers, 4 reversible jackets, 4 surgical shirts, 22 bed jackets, 30 pairs of socks, 3 helmets. Given to local men—143 caps, 20 mufflers and 216 pairs of socks.

Packed—13 white caps and 10 bed socks.

"Our Little Bit Society" (under Mrs. Green).

To the Matron, Hospital Auxiliaire, France:—24 white woollen belts, 5 pillows, 6 quilts, 19 pairs stretcher boots, 18 pairs white woollen bed socks, 30 white woollen caps, 60 eye bandages, and 72 mufflers.

To Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt:—1,158 rolled bandages, 8 floor cloths, 24 flannel vests, 53 suits pyjamas, 105 milk covers, 17 white woollen belts, 40 white woollen caps, 3 bags swabs, 30 eye bandages, 19 puzzles, 60 pairs cloth slippers, 19 pairs white woollen bed socks, and 1 lot magazines.

To Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Two cases, containing:—1,500 rolled bandages, 14 pairs stretcher boots, 6 floor cloths, 21 face cloths, 105 suits flannel pyjamas, 45 khaki knitted woollen mufflers, 38 white knitted woollen belts, 6 knitted sleeveless sweaters, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 24 milk covers, 40 knitted white woollen caps, 10 knitted khaki woollen caps, 33 pairs knitted woollen mittens, and 1 lot magazines.

Comforts supplied locally—7 pairs socks, 4 khaki woollen caps, 4 mufflers, 1 cardigan jacket, 3 pocket books, 4 pairs knee caps.

To Headquarters—70 knitted woollen mufflers and 50 flannel vests.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Macdonald).—Two cases, to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, containing:—144 shirts, 270 handkerchiefs, 56 helmets, 30 caps, 19 mufflers, 48 pairs of knee caps, 56 pairs of mittens, 278 pairs of socks, 24 vests, 2 trench sweaters, 48 towels, razors and combination knives and forks.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Robinson).—801 rolled bandages, 36 mufflers, 11 shirts, 5 pyjamas, 48 pairs of socks, 98 handkerchiefs, 1 cap, and 2 pairs of knee caps. Given to local troops—70 mufflers, 50 shirts, and 100 handkerchiefs.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LADIES (under Miss Loureiro).—8 mufflers, 2 trench sweaters, 9 pairs of socks, 8 pairs of bed socks, 3 scrubbers, 3 cotton crepe cushions, 132 food covers, 6 hospital squares, 4 eye bandages, 3 many tail bandages, 26 dozen swabs, and 1,674 rolled bandages.

UNITED SERVICES RESERVATION CLUB (under Mrs. Keigwin).—1,732 rolled bandages, 10 capeline bandages, 27 stump

bandages, 3 eye bandages, 36 square swabs, 48 shell swabs, 500 sponge swabs, 18 shrouds, 8 wool caps, 39 balacava helmets, 1 pairs wool socks, 6 mops, 39 scrubbers, 4 mufflers.

HARLES MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan).—1,270 rolled bandages, 32 many tail bandages, 13 head bandages, 5 eye bandages, 7 pairs of surgical stockings, and 187 swabs.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Sandeman).—15 vests, 3 pyjamas, 7 shirts, 7 mufflers, 11 pairs of socks, 1 cap, 8 pairs of knee caps, 2 helmets, 3 mops, and 1 pair operation stockings.

PEAK CLUB BANDAGING CLASS (under Mrs. Sutherland).—October List:—312 rolled bandages, 53 many tail bandages, 13 dozen gauze swabs, 6 dozen shell swabs, and 10 dozen sponge swabs.

November List:—192 rolled bandages, 54 many tail flannel bandages, 19 many tail gauze bandages, and 402 swabs.

Kowloon Unity Workers (under Mrs. Young).

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, The Institute, Menfold Street, Haggerston, London. S. E.—72 pieces of men's clothing.

To Mrs. Lefroy, President of S. F. A. Society, Hoxton Branch, Maurice Hostel, Britannia Street, London. N.—53 pieces of women and children's clothing.

To Miss Wragge, Maurice Hostel, 114, Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton, London. N.—25 pieces of children's clothing and 38 pieces of women and children's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9 Motten Street, London, West.—62 pieces of children's clothing, made from material supplied by the War Charities; and 13 knitted bonnets made by the members of the K. U. Workers.

Special Cases—12 pieces of women's clothing and 8 pieces of men's clothing.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Beckwith:—

Hospital Auxiliaire, No. 113, Honfleur, France.

MADAME.—We have just received the gift which your committee were good enough to send us. In the name of my committee I wish to send you our sincere thanks.

Your splendid parcel of great value is much appreciated by us all.

Our valiant and courageous wounded are glad to avail themselves of all these knitted things so useful in winter.

Thank you—a big thank you—to all those who have contributed to the making of all these garments. If you are able to make us bed covers, we are wanting them.—With kindest regards.

Believe me, Madame, The President.

(Signed) N. Roux.
The President, Lady May, has received the following important letter from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London:—

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

10th October, 1917.

DEAR LADY MAY.—Her Majesty the Queen has seen a letter from Mesopotamia suggesting that owing to the submarine danger and the increasing difficulty of transport, organisations should be established in the East for the supply of comforts for the troops in Mesopotamia. Many valuable contributions have been sent to the Mesopotamian and Red Sea, and it is to prevent this happening again that the suggestion has been made.

Her Majesty feels sure that the Branches of Her Guild, already established and doing such excellent work in the East, would welcome this opportunity of ministering to the needs of the Mesopotamian armies, to whatever race they may belong.

The demand for help of every kind grows greater as the sphere of military operations is extended. Motor launches, ice machines, soda-water machines, books, gramophones, games, clothing, hospital requisites, tobacco, sweetmeats and sugar, for these things and such as these the demand is increasing, and we have to look more and more to India and the East to insure that the appeal for Mesopotamia is not made in vain.

Her Majesty desires me to make known to you her earnest hope that her Branches may be willing to concentrate their efforts on the supply of such comforts and necessities as I have mentioned above for the soldiers in Mesopotamia.

I am asking Major A. Davis, who directs the activities of the Red Cross in Bombay, to keep you informed as to what articles are most needed, and if it may be possible for you to send him any of the comforts for which there is a demand at the present time, it will be a source of great satisfaction to Her Majesty.

Lists of contributions can be sent to me at Friary Court, as it will always be a matter of interest to Her Majesty to follow that work of all her Branches in the East.

I am arranging that all gifts for the troops shall be sent on from Bombay to the depot already established in Mesopotamia for providing comforts for combatants. Hospital requisites will be distributed through the joint Societies of the Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) ANNIE LAWLEY

(Hon. Sec.)

Government House, Hongkong.

VESSEL LAUNCHED AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

FOR THE SIAM STRAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

At Kowloon Docks, yesterday afternoon, a new vessel was launched for the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bangkok. As the vessel moved off, Mrs. R. M. Dyer gracefully performed the christening ceremony, naming the vessel *Sudhadit*.

The *Sudhadit* is a steel single-screw steamer of the awning deck type, with raised fore deck, and boat deck amidships, and aft. Her principal dimensions are:—Length overall, 234 ft. 6 ins.; length B.P., 223 ft.; breadth moulded, 35 ft. 8 ins.; depth moulded to awning deck, 20 ft.; depth moulded to main deck, 13 ft.

A cellular double bottom extends fore and aft, and is divided into six tanks—two for oil cargo, one for oil fuel, and three for fresh water. The forward and after peak tanks are also used for fresh water. The cargo arrangements are most up-to-date, five derricks of 5 tons and 15 tons' lift working the forward hold and 'tween deck, and two derricks of two tons' lift working the after hold. Two cargo doors and two coaling doors are fitted on each side in the 'tween deck. The auxiliary machinery consists of six steam winches, steam windlass, steam and hand steering gear, and a dynamo of twelve h.p., operating approximately 190 lights and 20 fans, on the double wire system. Provision is made in the 'tween deck for carrying 220 cattle, the stalls being of pine.

Accommodation for 24 first-class passengers is provided in up-to-date cabins, the fittings being of teak. The saloon is handsomely furnished. Small tables, overhead fans, large rectangular windows and double doors at front and sides, together with a skylight on boat deck, will ensure a cool and pleasant table. A *cabin-de-luxe* with all conveniences is situated on the after part of the 'midship boat deck. The privacy of this suite of rooms will be specially attractive to the interport business man.

The captain and officers are well catered for in large and airy rooms on the navigating bridge and awning deck. The second class and stewards are berthed in the fore-castle, the seamen, firemen, chin-chow and kranies, tally clerks, and junior officers in a large house aft on the awning deck and in the after 'tween decks.

The life-saving appliances, leak life boats, etc., are as required by the Board of Trade for a first-class passenger certificate for about 800 saloon and deck passengers and crew.

The carrying capacity of the *Sudhadit* will be approximately 1,000 tons on the freightboard as awarded by Lloyd's, to which Society's Rules and Regulations for the highest class, 100 A1, the vessel has been constructed.

The bale stowage provided in the holds and 'tween is 72,000 cubic feet.

The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple expansion surface condensing engines driving through forged steel shafting a bronze propeller. The cylinder dimensions are h.p. 17" dia., i.p. 27" dia.; l.p. 44" dia., with a common stroke of 20".

The engines throughout are of the latest design. The auxiliary machinery comprises one Weir feed pump and Weir direct contact feed water filter on the main engines; one large centrifugal pump for circulating water through the main condenser; one vertical duplex ballast pump; and one vertical duplex pump for the oil service, steam and hand steering gear. One steam driven dynamo for supplying light throughout the whole ship, and all necessary connections for the efficient and economical handling of the engines are provided.

Steam is generated in two single-ended boilers 12' 6" internal diameter by 10' 6" long over end plates, constructed to British Board of Trade and Lloyd's requirements for a working pressure of 190 lbs. per sq. inch. Each boiler has two large corrugated furnaces, fitted with arrangements for burning oil fuel.

The speed trials will be progressive and full speed, the latter of 6 hours' duration. A mean speed of 10½ knots per hour is anticipated, the vessel carrying her guaranteed deadweight.

A sister ship to the *Sudhadit* is nearing completion on the stocks.

TARINA ALLEGED TO HAVE REMOVED THE CROWN JEWELS.

People in Paris in touch with Russian affairs declare that there is great likelihood of the Tarina being put on trial as an enemy of the nation. One of the chief accusations against the former Empress is that she made away with the crown jewels and other treasures, which are the property of the nation. Investigation has proved that the jewels of the imperial crown and a series of priceless treasures in the Hermitage and the Winter Palace are missing, and the originals having been reported so that they might be preserved for the Romanoff dynasty in case of a revolution.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of Po Pui lottery tickets with intent to sell them.

Defendant, who was arrested in Connaught Road West, said the tickets were given him to be brought ashore by a sailor on board the *Paul Beau*.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$30; or, in default, one month's hard labour.

A SIMILAR CASE.

A Chinese, master of the Ka Po Ting Restaurant, No. 9, Possession Street, was also summoned for selling adulterated milk.

Defendant stated that the milk was bought at a dairy at Tai Hang village, and he sold it as received.

Sanitary Inspector Witzell stated that he bought the milk from defendant's shop, and analysis proved it to be adulterated with water to the extent of 6 per cent.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$25.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese, employed on a steamer, was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant's bunk was searched and the opium was found concealed in a locked box.

The defendant said he bought the opium for \$27.60 from another person on board. He was a stranger to the Colony and did not know the law.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

THEFT OF WIRE AND METAL.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of wire and metal, the property of the War Department.

Defendant stated that he picked up the wire and metal from underneath a bridge.

An employee of the War Department said that on Monday he noticed defendant walking along the road, carrying a basket. He went up to him and searched the basket, which contained the wire and some firewood. He arrested the man and took him to the Police Station.

Corporal C. Heath, R.E., claimed the wire and metal as belonging to the War Department.

Capt. Buck, R.E., said that several thefts had occurred during the past two or three months in the War Department. Only two weeks ago \$150 worth of steel had disappeared. Larceny had been carried on systematically for some time.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

ALLEGED ADULTERATED MILK FROM THE DAIRY FARM.

A Chinese, the owner of the Lok Yuen Restaurant, No. 170 and 172, Des Vœux Road Central, was charged with selling adulterated milk.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence.

Sanitary Inspector Haigh stated that on the 22nd last month he went to the restaurant and bought a bottle of milk for fifteen cents. He divided the milk into three parts, giving one part to the restaurant keeper and informing him that the remainder would be sent to the Government Analyst. The bottle bore the words "Pure Milk, Dairy Farm, Hongkong." In his opinion the seal had not been tampered with.

Mr. Dyer Ball, addressing defendant, said the Government Analyst had reported that the milk was adulterated and contained 14 per cent. of water.

Mr. Hind submitted that the seal of the Dairy Farm was a guarantee that the milk was pure, and he was prepared to prove it. It was quite possible for one or two bottles accidentally to contain a quantity of water due to the carelessness of an employee, who, after using the bottles, did not allow them to dry properly. He did not know whether it was obligatory on him to notify the Dairy Farm owners of the fine of defence he was adopting. The procedure in Hongkong was quite different from that in England, where it was an obligation by law.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in discharging defendant, said that there was evidence to show that defendant had not tampered with the seal, and that he was not responsible for the adulteration. He should, therefore, be given the benefit of the doubt.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY EXTENSION OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

Yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., applied for an order confirming certain alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited. The Company had already passed and confirmed, by a special resolution, those alterations. The petition was signed by Mr. C. M. Ede, the General Manager, and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. H. Laas, Directors.

Mr. Sharp, in outlining the history of the Union Insurance Society, gave the reasons for the alteration of the Memorandum. In its present form the Society was incorporated in 1882, being originally started in Canton in 1835 by British merchants. From the time of its inception the Society was a British institution and the shares were mainly held by Britons. Its development had been extraordinary, and even at present it was enjoying remarkable prosperity.

When Hongkong was ceded to the British in 1841 the Company's business was transferred from Canton to Hongkong. In 1885 the original paid-up capital of the Union Insurance Society was a quarter of a million dollars and the authorised capital was \$1,250,000. At present the authorised capital was \$4,000,000 and the paid-up capital \$1,500,000. Besides this the Company had Reserve Funds of over \$4,500,000 besides the uncalculated capital of \$2,500,000, making the practical reserves about \$7,000,000.

Mr. Sharp, in sketching the financial position of the Union Society, showed that its assets and capital were more than adequate for its present and proposed additional business. The Society had branches in London, the Straits Settlements, Japan, China, Australia, India, Canada and elsewhere, with ramifications in almost every part of the world. Very handsome profits were distributed among shareholders, over \$11,000,000 having been distributed in dividends since 1871. In the years 1895 and 1903 the paid-up capital was augmented out of surplus profits without any call being made on the shareholders by doubling the value of the shares. In 1895 the share value was raised from \$25 to \$50 per share, and in 1903 from \$50 to \$100 per share. These bonuses to the shareholders represented three-quarters of the value of the shares. This proved that the dividends and bonuses that were distributed had not impaired the stability of the Society, as is shown by the fact that its assets had doubled in the last nine years.

Mr. Sharp mentioned that since Mr. Ede assumed control of the destinies of the Society its success had been rapid. Mr. Ede was the general manager, and had been associated with the Society for nearly thirty-four years.

Mr. Sharp emphasised the modern tendency amongst insurance companies, which was to become what he might term "composite" insurance companies. Persons who desired to be insured in various ways naturally chose a company which undertook general insurance, rather than take out separate policies with different offices, each restricted to one kind of risk—maritime risks, fire, accident, workmen's compensation, and employers' liability. These forms of insurance were now commonly undertaken by the same company, although formerly specialised by separate companies. Insurance companies with restricted objects were now, therefore, handicapped, and the older companies, like the Union Insurance Society, had been extending their objects, so as to compete on equal terms with newer companies possessing other powers. The Courts in Hongkong and at Home had authorised such extensions.

The proposed alteration would extend the Society's objects to all forms of insurance except the issue of life policies. With the aid of this alteration in the articles of association the Society could carry on its business more effectively and carry on certain additional business which, in existing circumstances, might conveniently and advantageously be continued with its present business.

The Chief Justice—Have all the preliminaries been complied with?

Mr. Sharp—Yes, your Lordship. His Lordship granted the application.

A fire occurred at about 4.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning on the second floor of No. 103, Queen's Road West, which is occupied as a medicine dealer's store and shop. The fire was got under control by the Fire Brigade by 6 a.m., the damage done being slight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Your cables tell us that the Man-Power Question has again become the chief topic at Home, and, in view of the present grave situation, it seems to me that the time has arrived when the question as it affects this Colony should be gone into thoroughly.

His Excellency the Governor, in reviewing the work of the Military Commission (reported in your columns on August 3rd), stated that, in the opinion of those well able to judge, there might still be 31 fit men in this Colony who could be spared for active service without seriously interfering with local business. It is now over four months since this speech was delivered, yet the Government appear to have taken no steps to ascertain if this opinion is correct or to enquire into the circumstances of those men who failed to present themselves to the Commission.

This Commission, His Excellency tells us, is still in existence. It has already dealt with the voluntary applicants and has been directly instrumental in releasing some 30 men for active service, but, having no power to compel the attendance of those who are holding back, its usefulness appears to have been exhausted.

Cannot we look to some Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council to move the Government to tackle the problem seriously and show that Hongkong does realise that the war affects this small community as much as any other part of the Empire?—Yours faithfully,

"DISSATISFIED."

Hongkong, December 18th, 1917.

[The statement made by H. E. the Governor, to which our correspondents refer, is as follows:—"On the 5th of May I was asked by the Secretary of State what was the total of recruits who have gone home from Hongkong for military service, and what number was still available. On the 19th of May I replied that 375 men had gone from here to the front and, after consulting the Military Service Commission, I added that under the policy hitherto adopted of reduction of staffs to a minimum, but of non-interference with any existing business, irrespective of nature and imperial importance, about 75 more men of British parentage fit for active military service might be obtained, and I added estimates of larger numbers under varying degrees of stringency involving increasing degrees of interference with established businesses. The estimate of 75 was a very rough one, and I am inclined to think that it was too high. On the 5th of May, in forwarding the report of the Military Service Commission, I endorsed the suggestion of the Commission that the compulsory military service beyond the Colony should be adopted. On the 10th of July I was informed that, while compulsory military service outside the Colony was not definitely excluded, it is not contemplated in the special circumstances of Hongkong at present. Since the 19th of May, 14 more men have left here for the front, of whom four are Civil Servants. Deducting this number from the estimate of 75, it follows that in the opinion of those well able to judge there may still be about 61 men fit for active service who could be spared without interfering with the business of the Colony and by the local Military Authorities responsible for the defence of the Colony. The Military Service Commission is still in being, and will be kept in being for the purpose for which it was appointed, and I trust that recruits for the Armies outside the Colony will be forthcoming down to a point when the Military Authorities will have to step in and refuse to let more men go."—E.H.D.P.]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL 5.30 P.M.

Monday, Dec. 17th—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Company).

Tuesday, Dec. 18th—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Company).

Wednesday, Dec. 19th—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, Dec. 20th—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon (under own Chief Inspectors).

Friday, Dec. 21st—No. 1 Platoon.

Uniform, caps with covers.

PATROL DUTIES.

The Schedule for duties for period of 5 weeks from December 20th to January 23rd has been issued to Warrant Officers.

As from this date Warrant Officers will send all duty lists to this office, and not to the various Police Stations direct. Stations will be advised from this office only. This does not apply to Harbour Police.

F. C. JERVIS, D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 12th December, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

NO. 1, HONGKONG, V.A.D.

Friday, 14th December—

10.15 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Koch at the Military Hospital.

8.45 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Tisdall at the Helena May Institute.

Wednesday, 19th December—

10 a.m. Home Nursing Examination at the Helena May Institute.

W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

ARMY v. NAVY.

A trial match between teams representing the Army and Navy took place yesterday afternoon on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground. The match was to decide who will represent the Services in the two days' match against Hongkong on the 25th and 26th inst. Both sides were strongly represented and a very interesting game was the outcome. The soldiers batted first and found Graham in good form and difficult to hit. Morgan and Robinson batted well and looked set when the former was clean bowled by an off-break from Graham. The succeeding batsmen were very easily dismissed by Gray and Reakes. Six wickets were down for 120 and the last four only put on 11 runs. Sharman, behind the sticks, was safe and clever, and he dismissed Mayhew with a masterly catch. Gray and Murray opened the Army innings and put on 23 for the first wicket, when Murray was well bowled by Gibson with a good-length ball that kept very low. Gray and Sharman both fell victims to tempting balls from Morgan, being nicely caught trying to lift them out of the ground, while Graham, who ought to have shared the same fate immediately afterwards, was missed on the 16th boundary only to be caught a little later behind the bowler. Stumps were drawn at 4 p.m., when the Soldiers were 6 wickets down for 63 runs, leaving the result a draw in favour of the Navy. Next Wednesday another trial game will be held on the Club ground from 1 till 4 p.m.

NAVY.				
Capt. Dewar, b. Graham	0	0	0	0
Sto. Rogers, b. Graham	13	0	0	0
Com. Gibson, b. Gray	29	0	0	0
Mayhew, c. Sharman, b. Gray	13	0	0	0
Sto. Rogers, b. Gray	0	0	0	0
A. B. Kennedy, b. Graham	26	0	0	0
Li-Vol. Morgan, b. Graham	0	0	0	0
A. B. Kennedy, c. Sharman, b. Gray	33	0	0	0
Li-Vol. Morgan, b. Gray	1	0	0	0
A. B. Kennedy, c. Sharman, b. Gray	0	0	0	0
Mr. Oakes, not out	0	0	0	0
Extras	4	0	0	0
Total	131	0	0	0

Bowling Analysis.				
Graham	13	0	40	3
Boocock	9	0	21	0
Atkinson	4	0	23	0
Gray	1	0	19	2
Reakes	3	0	16	2

ARMY.				
Capt. Gray, c. Oakes, b. Morgan	29	0	0	0
Li. Murray, b. Gibson	10	0	0	0
Corp. Graham, c. Mack, b. Morgan	17	0	0	0
Gr. Sharman, c. Mack, b. Morgan	2	0	0	0
St. Rogers, c. Lukin, b. Morgan	1	0	0	0
Li. Macdonnell, b. Oakes	1	0	0	0
Gr. Cooper, not out	2	0	0	0
Extras	1	0	0	0
Total (for 6 wickets)	63	0	0	0

Bowling Analysis.				
Corp. Adams, b. Boocock	10	0	29	4
C.Q.M.S. Reakes and Maj. Robertson did not bat.				

Bowling Analysis.				
Morgan	10	0	29	4
Gibson	7	1	28	1
Oakes	2	0	7	1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

DIVISION II.

87th CO., R.G.A. 3; v. 83rd CO., R.G.A. 2.

This league match was played at the Happy Valley yesterday, on the Navy Ground. The Soldiers met, no doubt, encouraged by their success against St. Joseph's College on Saturday, played good football, but their defence was not strong enough for the Lyman attack in the first half, and when the interval arrived they were two goals down. The first goal was preceded by a fine full-length save by Candy, but before he could recover, the ball was returned and put into the net by Morgan. Perkins was responsible for the second, after some scrappy play in front of the 87th goal, and at the other end Saunders got away, but Taylor ran out and robbed him before he made his shot.

After the interval the Lyman men went straight for the opposing goal but were unable to get past the goalkeeper. A break-away by the 87th Company took place, and Saunders put in a beautiful shot from central position, which was fully deserved by the goal. Saunders came into great prominence about this time, and was always in the picture. He got away again and gave Turner a chance to score, but the latter put the ball over. Again Saunders beat the field for pace but finished badly in front of goal. Shortly afterwards, Britnell, on the left wing, carried the leather up and gave Turner another chance, which this time he made use of, bringing the scores level. Small then had a fairly easy opportunity but put over, and Taylor, who played well in goal for the 83rd Co., brought off a good clearance from Turner. The Lyman men frequently paid visits to their opponents' goal, but Candy was in good form and they rarely looked really dangerous. In this half, a movement by the 83rd Company, which narrowly missed scoring. The same player, a little later, was responsible for the winning goal placing the ball well out of Taylor's reach into the side of the net. Result: 87th Co., 2; 83rd Co., 2.

Referee—Mr. Atwill.

AN EVENING WITH TENNYSON.

LECTURE BY MRS. MACONACHIE.

Mrs. Macdonachie, wife of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, delivered an interesting lecture on "Tennyson" last night at the Union Church Guild Hall, Kennedy Road, when there was a fairly large audience present.

Mrs. Macdonachie said that in a certain magazine sometime before the war there appeared a little sketch describing the life and thought of the young people of the time. In an imaginary conversation which takes place, the typical youth was made to say: "But did you really use to read Tennyson and Browning? How funny!" The lecturer did not know if that represented the true state of mind of the present day young folk; if it did, some of them would exclaim "How tragic!" For did not Tennyson more than any other open people's eyes to the beautiful? First there was the beauty of the poetry, revealing the wonderful richness of the English speech. "Look," says F. T. Palgrave, "on the exquisite art in which his verse is clothed, the lucid beauty of the form, the melody almost as audible as music, the mysterious skill by which the words used constantly strike as the inevitable words." Tennyson described the writing of poetry as "the sad mechanic exercise, like dull narcotics, numbing pain." Later on one looked deeper than the mere form, and saw the poet's pen pointing to nature, like an open book, ready for reading, pointing out a thousand details of loveliness which the world had hitherto glanced at as a mildly pleasing conglomerate. The poet had one magnificent foundation for his work—his maternal training. He had other advantages as well and was brought up in good circumstances. Tennyson spent many a night in the company of a shepherd watching the constellations sweep their rounds. But it was not on the moor and beach alone that inspiration came. He also had access to a large library, containing fairy tales and books, scientific and otherwise. His appreciations of human nature seemed as manifold and as diverse as the very phases of that nature. If one should make his first acquaintance with nature by hearing the song "Come," he might agree with Andrew Lang that it was a fine lyric with a triumphant ring and a soaring, exultant note. Speaking of the diversity in these reflections of human thought and character, the lecturer stated that one was bound to find a certain lack; there was very little of the humorous—this was especially noticeable as amongst his friends the poet was remarkable for his wit and merriment.

Tennyson sang of love, like many other poets before him. He did not nauseate or rhapsodise too much and his portrayals of womanhood were chivalrous and, on the whole, inspiring. The lecturer referred to Tennyson's love story, which, she said, was at once sad and joyful. It was in affectionate friendship that Tennyson really excelled. His "In Memoriam" revealed that Consideration of that poem brought to all who read it the true height and depth of all the poet's work, that was—his conception of the Christian faith. Tennyson was no mystic dealing in ardent phrases, which his readers feared to take upon their lips; he never reached the sublimity of many of the hymn writers, yet for that very reason he was a poet for every man. At the age of eighty he expressed the culminating hope of his life in that immortal lyric, as it has been called: "Crossing the Bar." The calm and peaceful ending he wished for came to him when he had reached the age of eighty-three.

Mrs. Macdonachie interspersed her lecture with recitations of several stanzas from Tennyson's verses. During the lecture also the following songs written by Tennyson were rendered: "Miss McCubbin of 'Tears, Idle Tears,'" Mrs. Wood, "Crossing the Bar," A quartette, "Sweet and Low," was sung by Miss McCubbin, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Allen and Mr. Macdonachie, and Mr. C. Hickling read Tennyson's "The Revenge."

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Dockyard Defence Corps won their way into the second round of this tournament on Tuesday night, defeating the 418th Co. by 189 points. Final Score:—

A.C.	
Capt. F. E. Milner-Jones	112
S. Sergt. Lyth	224
Total Score	1,250

DOCKYARD DEFENCE CORPS.	
Mr. W. R. Neighbour	250
Mr. A. G. Pile	250
Total Score	1,400

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CONCRETE FINISH—The ideal paint for concrete and plaster walls.

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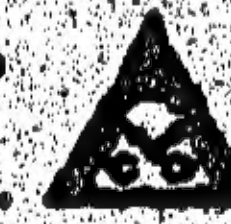
"OLD DUTCH" ENAMEL.

Colour cards and information on application.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.



1195

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW

Witchert
SHOE PAIR

FOOTWEAR.

1196

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DELIVERY ORDER, issued by the MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., on or about the 9th November, 1917, to Messrs. J. T. & Co. for 200 steel plates or ss. "Thomson" and ultimately endorsed over to us, has been LOST, and that a Fresh Delivery Order has been issued by Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD., in place of the one lost.

The Lost Delivery Order is hereby cancelled and declared as Null and Void.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1917. [1370]

FOR SALE

AS a going concern, well appointed RETAIL STORE in Outport.
For particulars apply to—
Box No. 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1378]

BANK HOLIDAY

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1917. [1377]

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 8% WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATES may now be exchanged for definitive Bonds. Scrip Certificates should be handed in at the Hongkong Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANTON BANKING CORPORATION and Bonds of the same denominations will be issued in exchange.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1917. [1370]

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.
Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338]

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th instant.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full. Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chafer Road. [1290]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINOGAUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1363]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

From 1st January, 1918.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, THE PRINCE, in first-class order. FIVE ROOMS.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
[1374]

TO LET

FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.
Apply to—
X. Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1384]

TO LET—FURNISHED

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Peak.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[1347]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shamshu Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[138]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Canton Road Central.
[1300]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1273]

G. B. B. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the U.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[138]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1108]

YOU ARE INVITED to come and inspect our Fine Assortment of

DOLLS, TOYS, and CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Prices from 10 Cents upwards.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WHEATMAN STREET, Hongkong.

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 20 years.
PRICE \$2 CASE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookstall.

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. \$22.00

2 Bots. St. Etienne Claret.
2 " Light Dry Sherry.
2 " Port, Full Bodied.
2 " Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. \$28.00

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 " Burgundy "Beauve."
2 Bots. St. Etienne Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 " Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. \$32.00

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 " Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Killy Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 30 years old).
2 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone 416.
[12]

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1917.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

The sympathy of Britons throughout the world will go forth to their kith and kin in HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, who are the victims of a terrible catastrophe with which the cables have made us acquainted during the past two or three days. Owing to a collision between an American vessel, containing ammunition, and a Belgian relief ship, a terrible explosion occurred in the harbour, as a result of which widespread destruction and loss of life were caused in the town. For some time fire added its terrors to the afflicted area, and a huge tidal wave, forty feet high, washed over the railroad, destroying four hundred cars and a score of locomotives. Not a house, we are told, escaped damage, while many were totally demolished. So great was the force of the concussion that windows were broken by it at a distance of sixty miles, and freight cars were blown off the tracks two miles away. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000. The latest reports state that twelve hundred people are known to be dead, two thousand more are missing, and no fewer than eight thousand are injured. In some cases no trace remains of whole families save a few charred bones. The hospitals are so overcrowded that many of the injured have been unable to receive treatment. The sufferings of the homeless and destitute, who number twenty thousand, are intensified by the fierce blizzard which is sweeping over the town. Realising that the need for assistance is great and urgent, the Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund at the Mansion House, to which H.M. the King has contributed £1,000. The Government of the United States, also, is generously appropriating \$5,000,000 for the relief of the stricken people as a tangible expression of "heartfelt sympathy." "We are sitting at this time," says President Wilson, "when the ties of kinship,

community, speech and material interests are added the common cause of devotion to the supreme duties of national existence." Yesterday we published a letter from a correspondent urging that Hongkong, which has felt the effects of the war less than many other parts of the Empire, "should do something, however small, to relieve the lot of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen, who have suddenly lost everything they possess." We are convinced that the suggestion only needs to be made to meet with a generous response in this Colony, which has recently shown the breadth of its sympathies by voting \$100,000 towards ameliorating the lot of the inhabitants of the flooded area around Tientsin. Already we have received contributions amounting to \$850. Needless to say, we shall be happy to receive, and forward to the proper quarter, any others that may be sent to us. It is essentially a case of *bona fide* *cito dat*.

THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM

The successful operations of the forces in Palestine under General ALLANBY's command have been crowned by the capture of Jerusalem, which, except for a short interval in 1833, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha, has been continuously under the blighting influences of Turkish rule for nearly seven centuries and a half. The city occupies a naturally strong position near the summit of a broad mountain ridge, and is most easily approached from the north. In order to avoid damage to the many holy places which it encloses, steps were taken to secure its submission by surrounding and isolating it—a marked contrast to the ruthless methods employed by Germany. The news will be received with deep satisfaction throughout the Empire by Jews and Christians alike, for Jerusalem had its origin in the dim twilight of antiquity and is richer than any other place in the world in sacred and historic associations. Originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews, under Joshua, it was at one time the capital of David's Kingdom of Judah, subsequently the imperial residence of the King of all Israel, and, later still, the cradle of Christianity. Here, on the top of Mount Moriah, Solomon built his wonderful Temple, the magnificence of which is recorded in the Scriptures. Jerusalem has passed through many vicissitudes. Several centuries after its destruction by Nebuchadnezzar (B.C. 608), it was held as a Roman city under Herod—who rebuilt the Temple—until it was almost completely razed to the ground by the troops of Titus (A.D. 70). At this period it was described by PLINY as the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole East. The Jews were finally dispersed in A.D. 135, and the city was again rebuilt by HADRIAN. It was seized by the Persians in 614 and by the Saracens under OMAR in 637. Eventually, in 1099, it fell to the assaults of the Crusaders under GODFREY of Bouillon, and was occupied by the Christians for nearly a century, until 1187, when it was taken by the forces of SALADIN. Since that time until now it has remained, as already stated, a part of the Ottoman Empire. By reason of the fact that it contains the mosque of OMAR, which was really built by the tenth Caliph, ABUL-MEZZEK, towards the close of the 7th century, it is regarded by the Mahomedans as second in sanctity only to Mecca and Medina. Its occupation by the Allies is regarded as of great political importance in addition to being of considerable military significance. The future position of Jerusalem will not be determined until after the war. In the meantime the British flag will fly over it while the French and Italian flags will fly over their respective properties. There will be a garrison of British, French and Italian forces under a British Military Governor. The Turks, whose palsied grasp on Egypt was shaken off soon after the war broke out, now see themselves being gradually stripped of another of their possessions as a penalty for their ingratitude to Great Britain. Their loss will be the inevitable gain of the peoples who were the victims of their tyranny and neglect. A few days ago we published a resolution passed by a mass meeting of the Jewish community in London expressing gratitude to the British Government for its declaration in favour of the establishment of Palestine as a home for the Jewish people. Zionists, to whom the sympathy of the civilised world was vouchsafed at all times, will to-day rejoice at the prospect of achieving their long-cherished aims. In the dawning of the new era the Jewish people have before them the opportunity to enter afresh into the "Promised Land" with new and progressive ideas of statecraft.

Mr. T. G. Turnbull has kindly consented to give a lecture, illustrated by lantern views, at the Helena May Institute this evening at 9.15. The subject is "From Ocean to Ocean through Canada." All friends of members are cordially invited.

Saturday next being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

We are informed that, as a Thanksgiving for the surrender of Jerusalem, a solemn *Te Deum* will be sung at the Catholic Cathedral to-day (Thursday), at 5.30 p.m., followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Bishop Pozzo will officiate, and all Catholics are invited to attend.

A very successful whist-drive was held at Mount Davis (88 Company R.G.A.) on the 6th inst., under the auspices of the Services' Entertainment Fund. This was the third of a series of drives which have been held at Mount Davis and Belcher. About 50 took part, including Major A. J. S. Roche-Kelly and Lieut. Sykes, and a very enjoyable evening was spent, refreshments and cigarettes being supplied during the interval. Great credit is due to the committee and helpers for the admirable way in which the arrangements were carried out, and the thanks of the whole Company are tendered to the subscribers to the Fund who provide the necessary means for these entertainments. At the close of the evening Major A. J. S. Roche-Kelly distributed the prizes in his usual jovial manner.

THE HALIFAX CATASTROPHE.

LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following contributions towards the Fund which is being raised for the relief of the many thousands of sufferers by the terrible explosion which dealt death and destruction broadcast in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a few days ago:

"Britisher" \$100
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak 250
Messrs. Beiss & Co. 500

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed "Britisher" in your issue of this morning on the subject of the Halifax Catastrophe, his suggestion appeals so strongly to me so strongly that I beg to enclose cheque in support of such a fund.—Yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK,
Hongkong, 12th December, 1917.

JERUSALEM.

Is she rejoicing, city of Jehovah,
While we rejoice to-day?
At last the long, long Moslem reign is over,
The Crescent's power gives way!
Bow down your head in awe and meek devotion,
Touch but His garment's hem!
The God Who led the captives forth from
Goshen
Points to Jerusalem!
Fair Olive's Mountain, guarding well the
city!
What would we give to know
The tales that you might tell in love and
pity
Of glories and of woes!
You, ever watching, saw from the beginning
Joshua, the strong man, fight,
Battling for Israel in God's name, and
winning.
Slaying the Jebusite!
Saw you the shepherd boy, as king ap-
pointed,
Choosing his loved, his own
"City of David," royal and anointed,
Sacred each dull, grey stone!
Sleepless you watched, till, down the warlike
ages,
Babylon's king drew nigh—
Soul were the deeds, dark-blotting history's
pages,
Wild the despairing cry!
On sweeps the vision—moving, changing
over,
Cyrus has built once more
The temple, where the Chosen, (tiring never,
Abraham's God adore!)
Still on they come—Egyptian, Maccabean,
Roman, in state and power—
Till in His lowliness the Galilean,
Choosing the Cross, His power!
Swift roll the years—and Israel now is
scattered—
Constantine holds his sway,
Churches and towers rise nobly where the
shattered
Altars of strife once lay.
Never to rest! The Saracens, advancing,
Follow the Persian train—
Hark! Comes the cry of Hermit Peter,
Glancing
Prophecy, o'er the main!
Omar, and Godfrey—and Saladin—we give
them
Only a shadowy name
You, silent mountain, knew them, and out-
live them,
Watching to-day the same
Have you a smile to greet the new Crusaders,
Khaki-clad, fired, and grim?
Welcome them to your city, these invaders,
In memory of Him!
Him in Whose cause they fight, unswerving,
Joyal,
The God on Whom they wait—
Tell them the King of Judaea, crowned and
royal,
Welcomes them through the gate!
[G.J.]
Hongkong, December 9th, 1917.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG-NGOI SAN PO."]

LI AND THE PRESIDENCY.

PEKING, December 12th.

Wong Shi-chun, sent a delegate to Li Yuan-hung to ask him to assume the office of President and to request him to mediate with the South-West. Li, however, would not listen to the suggestions.

The President has sent a delegate to Hsi Shing-chuan in Hupoh requesting him to cancel the proclamation of independence, and promising to appoint him Commander of the 19th Division.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG-NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 12th.

DR. WU TING-FANG.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang, on account of the failure of mediation between North and South, decided to return to Shanghai. The Tsuchun, however, learning of his decision, requested him to stay at Canton, and Wu has agreed to remain, but states that he will take no part in the present turmoil.

FIGHTING IN AO-CHOW.

The authorities have received a telegram from the Chief Commander, Tam Ho-ming, stating that the Northerners are still approaching Ao-chow (Hunan) and that fighting has begun.

ASSISTANCE FOR SWATOW.

A message from Shanghai states that the President has ordered the Tsuchun of Hupoh and Chih to send assistance to Swatow and Fukien. It is said that a large body of troops has arrived at Shanghai from the two provinces, and will go to Swatow by the first ship sailing. It is reported that Chiu-chow (near Swatow) is surrounded by Canton troops and that it will surrender very soon.

GENERAL LUK.

The President has again requested General Luk Wing-ting to offer an armistice to Hunan and Swatow. General Luk is asked to go to Wu-chow to consult with Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Tong Shing-see about peace negotiations.

BANDITS ATTACK SOLDIERS.

The Tsuchun has received a report stating that a body of 500 to 600 bandits, masquerading as a part of the people's army, attacked a small number of Canton soldiers near the Po-kai station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The soldiers were defeated and their arms were seized. The bandits also contemplated an attack on the Po-kai station, but did not carry out their programme. Troops have been ordered to go at once to Shau-lung to trace the bandits.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

CANTON, December 10th.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO FUKIEN.

An expeditionary force to Fukien to oust the Northerners there left Canton recently, marching overland. To-day another force, escorted by a portion of the Chinese Navy, is sailing for a place still undisclosed.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The long desire of the Cantonese and the leaders of the South-West for a peaceful settlement of the present struggle has not yet been realized because of the refusal of the Peking Government to take the necessary action to recognize the Provisional Constitution by re-convening the National Assembly in regular session without further interference from militarists mixing in political affairs. It is believed that the war of democracy against militarism in China has to be continued.

The recent resignation of Tuan Chi-jui and the reorganization of the illegal Cabinet at Peking did not solve the pending question. While Tuan, who has been responsible for the unlawful dissolution of the National Assembly and the violation of the Provisional Constitution, has now resigned, the wrong done is not righted until the Constitution the South-West is trying to uphold is respected and observed by those who claim to be the Government at Peking. The South-West cannot sanction the breach of the Provisional Constitution in any part, however slight, as doing so will render future laws of the country null and subject the Republic to perpetual disorder.

According to the South-Western leaders, no peace will last long unless those opposing democracy can be made to understand that in a Republic the fundamental law of the land can only be amended by representatives of the people in accordance with law. The South-West has not been fighting against Tuan alone, but also against the illegality of the Peking Government. The Government of the Republic of China is not complete without its legislative branch, the National Assembly. Unless this Assembly is allowed to reconvene regularly, it is not believed that peace will be possible.

THE WAR.

MR. ASQUITH'S GREAT SPEECH

BRITAIN'S AIMS RESTATED.

COLLISION BETWEEN MAXIMALISTS AND KORNILOFF'S TROOPS.

M. CAILLAUX TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHY BRITAIN ENTERED THE WAR.

IS IT WORTH THE SACRIFICE?

LONDON, December 11th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Birmingham, said that history would ask:—Was it worth Great Britain's while to enter the war? He answered, undoubtedly and unhesitatingly, Yes, only provided the war ended in a peace securing the attainment of Great Britain's original purposes and containing in itself the safeguards of its own permanence.

PEACE THE WORLD'S SUPREME NEED.

Such a peace had become the world's supreme need, and there was no greater enemy of humanity than any one, who, by word or act, made it more difficult to achieve.

LORD LANSLOWNE'S LETTER.

After affirming that he had nothing to take away from his recent speeches at Leeds and Liverpool regarding Great Britain's war aims and that of President Wilson, who in his recent address to Congress arrived by the same route at practically the same conclusion, Mr. Asquith referred to Lord Lansdowne's letter. He paid a tribute to Lord Lansdowne's patriotism and declared that he had no more knowledge, than any member of the Government, of the letter until it was published, and he had no responsibility whatever for its terms. He was of the opinion that much of the criticism of the letter arose from reading into it meanings and intentions which he did not understand it to convey.

(Certain parts of the message here are missing.)

ENEMY PEOPLES IGNORANT OF BRITAIN'S AIMS.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said that, in the words of President Wilson, the aim was to bring into effective existence that partnership, not merely of Governments but of the peoples, which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. Even now there was abundant evidence that the enemy peoples were kept in the dark regarding our real purposes, both for war and peace. He would continue to do what he could to raise the veil and let in, if possible, some rays of light. (Cheers.)

PRUSSIANISM MUST BE DESTROYED.

He recalled his declaration at the Guildhall in November, 1914, that Great Britain would not sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia was wholly and finally destroyed. (Loud cheers.) He emphasised our agreement with President Wilson's declaration that nobody had threatened the existence, independence, or peaceful enterprise of Germany. None of the Allies sought to prescribe an internal constitution and arrangements for the future Germany. What we were concerned with was a system which enthroned force as the sovereign authority, which held itself free in the pursuit of its supposed interests to falsify, deride or supersede, according to the exigencies of the hour, the most solemn parts.

AN ENDURING PACT WANTED.

"This system must end; Germany must learn, as I believe she is learning, that, as a matter of business, apart from sentiment and ethics, this system does not pay. (Loud cheers.) We have no desire to have any quarrel, internecine or perpetual, with the German nation. We acknowledge the contribution they have made, and we believe they will continue to make, to the common stock of knowledge, research, invention and material and intellectual resource, but if there is to be a real and enduring pact, it must be something more than paper documents.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Another misconception is that the Allies, especially Great Britain, are aiming at the destruction, for their own political and economic objects, of what is vaguely called the Freedom of the Seas. In peace time the seas are open to the marine of all nations. What stipulation would Great Britain propose in the peace terms to curtail or fetter this immemorial right? The formula can only be used to indicate a new limitation in war time upon the belligerent rights of the power which happens to command the sea. No corresponding limitation was suggested for a land war, where existing conventions of the most solemn character have been systematically violated by the enemy. It is worth considering whether something ought not to be done to secure the Freedom of the Seas, from the prosecution of a lawless and infamous submarine campaign, with its ruthless sacrifice of innocent life. No peace will be worth the name which permits a veiled war to be carried on by other methods."

PEACE BASED ON GENEROSITY.

He endorsed the words of President Wilson "to base peace on generosity and justice."

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE QUESTION OF PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY.

PARIS, December 12th.

The Government has informed the Chamber that the Military Governor of Paris has requested the immediate withdrawal of M. Caillaux's Bill for Parliamentary immunity.

LATER.

At the instance of the Military Governor of Paris, the Chamber of Deputies is considering the prosecution of the ex-Premier Caillaux, who is accused of treason, dealings with the enemy and pacifist propaganda.

A committee is to be appointed to decide whether he will be tried by court-martial or before the Senate.

The Chamber is also considering the prosecution of the Deputy Loustalot, who is accused of having dealings with the enemy. It is alleged that he met the ex-Khedive of Egypt in a neutral country.

PANAMA DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

New York, December 12th.

Panama has declared war against Austria-Hungary.

The Canal zone is now cleared of Austrians and Germans.

THE SILVER MARKET.

TONE QUIET.

LONDON, December 12th.

Silver is at 42. The market is quiet.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, December 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing yesterday evening, says that the military revolutionary committee have invited the people to demonstrate to-morrow with inflammatory watchwords. The outlook is most ominous.

MAXIMALIST AND KORNILOFF'S TROOPS.

The Maximalist organ *Pravda* announces the first collision between the Maximalists and 4,000 of General Korniloff's troops with machine-guns near Bielagorod. No result has been stated.

The Black Sea naval detachments accompanied the delegations which have been sent against General Kaledin who arrested one of the delegations.

General Kaledin has issued a stern warning against the Black Sea detachments interfering with the autonomy of the Cossack territories.

EARLIER CABLES.

DESTRUCTION OF WORLD'S GREATEST MUNITION FACTORY.

LONDON, December 10th.

In connection with the report cabled on November 22nd, that a large chemical works at Griesheimleebach, near Frankfurt, had been destroyed owing to an explosion, it is authoritatively stated it is now certain that the explosion completely destroyed one of the greatest munition factories in the world, whereby Germany suffered a disaster comparable with every serious military defeat in its effect on the issue of the war.

The factory covered over 54 acres, and it was of prime importance as a source of synthetic nitrates. It also played a leading part in the production of poison-gas, tear-shells and poison-shells, of which it was the greatest centre of manufacture in Germany, producing nearly 800,000 cubic feet of poison-gas daily in 1916.

The factory also supplied large quantities of electrolytic hydrogen for the inflation of Zeppelins, and it possessed three reserve gasometers with a total capacity of over 300,000 cubic feet. So important was it in this respect that a Zeppelin shed, which usually contained two or three airships, was erected close to the works.

It was reputed to be the only factory turning out saltpetre for the manufacture of black powder, which it produced at the rate of 1,000 tons daily. It supplied five nitro-glycerine and dynamite factories and two powder-works, including that at Rottweil, one of the most important in Germany, with all the soda nitrate and concentrated sulphuric acid they required. It also manufactured large quantities of the explosive Tonite.

The disaster affects every concern in Germany, both by cutting out supplies which many of them formerly drew from Griesheim, and by necessitating making good the loss of those supplies from the plant which is already working at its maximum.

The deaths of scores of trained workmen and specialists in the factory will make the task of coping with this deficit all the more difficult, even if the material loss can be replaced.

The problem of collecting miscellaneous quantities of explosives and acid from various quarters and conveying them over greater distances is thus made necessary, and is bound to increase Germany's transport difficulties, which are already most pressing.

The works cannot be reconstituted in war time, and sooner or later Germany must show on her fighting fronts the effects of this staggering blow.

WAR MEDALS.

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that the troops engaged in Togoland and East Africa would be awarded the same medal as would be given for services in other war theatres.

ELIGIBLES IN AUSTRALIA DENIED EMPLOYMENT.

MELBOURNE, December 11th.

A regulation is being issued prohibiting the employment in Australia of allied subjects of military age.

FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

ZURICH, December 11th.

At a conference held of authorities of Vienna and members of the Cabinet, the Burgomaster declared that there were no reserves of breadstuffs available.

The Food Controller admitted that the quantity of flour from Roumania had been considerably reduced, but that food was sufficient to last over till Christmas.

The President of the Provisioning Committee bluntly told the Burgomaster that he should be thankful that the position was no worse.

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM'S EVIL SPELL.

MR. CHURCHILL DEALS FRANKLY WITH SITUATION.

LONDON, December 11th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Bedford, frankly dealt with the present unfortunate war situation. This was entirely due to the fact that Russia had been thoroughly beaten by German arms, German intrigue and German gold, which had robbed the Allies of their prize when it was almost within their grasp. But we shall not bend under the perils and sufferings we have not deserved. (Loud cheers.) Our aims are exactly what they were in August, 1914, when Belgium was invaded, and we shall not diminish those unchanged aims one jot nor tittle. There had never been a moment in the war when patriotic men had less excuse than at present for being misled by the sophistries of dangerous counsels. Our solid war-aim is that the perpetrators of innumerable crimes shall not profit by them and emerge stronger than before. That is Mr. Asquith's, Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's war-aim. The rights and interests of native populations must be respected. I cannot conceive any situation arising where the war should be prolonged on an unnecessary day solely through the question of territorial gains. We are not fighting for booty and revenge. The British Empire would be satisfied when Prussian militarism is unmistakably beaten and the German people saved from militarism's evil spell.

THE LANSLOWNE LETTER.

EARL KERRY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 11th.

Earl Kerry, eldest son of Lord Lansdowne, M.P. for West Derbyshire, in a letter to his constituents, declares his war-aims do not coincide with the views expressed in Lord Lansdowne's letter, but rather with the sentiments of President Wilson's admirable speech. "I think more has been read into Lord Lansdowne's letter than was either in it or intended, but there were some passages to which I certainly cannot agree so long as we are able to keep going, and this I hope we will do, despite everything, until victory is secured."

BRITISH PRISONERS IN ENEMY TERRITORY.

LONDON, December 11th.

Mr. MacPherson states that the totals of British prisoners in Germany are 1,883 officers and 41,838 men; in Turkey, 340 officers and 1,050 men; in Bulgaria, 22 officers and 550 men; in Austria, 12 officers and 74 men. The captures last month are not included.

PROGRESS OF STANDARD SHIPS.

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chilton-Moore stated that up to November 30th, seven standard ships, of a total tonnage of 47,234, had been completed and had started on a voyage. A large number were being completed. One ship had been sunk. The total of new tonnage completed in November was within measurable distance of the tonnage losses due to enemy attacks.

TOLL OF HALIFAX DISASTER.

HALIFAX, December 11th.

Twelve hundred are known to be dead, 3,000 are missing, and 8,000 are injured. RUSHING IN SUPPLIES.

LATER.

Terrific storms of snow and rain are greatly augmenting the sufferings of the victims.

The homeless are quartered in tents, barracks, private residences, and public buildings.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

PRESIDENT REMOVED.

VIGO, December 11th.

A message from Lisbon states it is estimated that 80 were killed and 400 wounded in the revolution.

President Machado has been removed, and Senhor Bracamps succeeds him temporarily.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

STEEL SUPPLY ASSURED.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

Mr. Willard, Chairman of the War Industries Board, announced that, after a two hours' conference with Mr. Gray, Mr. Schwab and other steel men, the Government was assured of all the steel necessary, and that there will be no delay in turning out munitions for victory.

RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SOME POINTS.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.

A Berlin semi-official message states that in the recent armistice negotiations the Russian conditions were astonishingly far-reaching, considering Russia's military situation.

It says that Germany could not agree to evacuate the islands in the Gulf of Riga and could not withdraw troops from the Eastern Front for six months, which Russia demanded. However, after further discussion, an agreement was reached except on the question of the evacuation of the islands, which admits of no discussion.

The statement concludes:—"In the ten days' truce which we finally agreed upon we see a good augury for the future."

GERMANY'S OFFER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

DESIROUS OF COMMUNICATING REGARDING PEACE.

LONDON, December 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that in September last the Government received from Germany a communication sent through a neutral diplomatic channel that Germany would be glad to make a communication to the British Government regarding peace. The Government replied that they were prepared to receive any communication Germany desired to make to them and to discuss it with the Allies. The Government informed France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States of the German suggestion, and of its reply. No answer had been returned, and no other official communication had been received.

SPAIN PROTESTS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, December 11th.

Indignation is felt in Spain owing to a German submarine shelling the Spanish steamer *Claudio*, when fifty miles off Cape Finisterre, killing eight of the crew, injuring others and seriously damaging the ship.

The Spanish Government is protesting.

NEW CREDIT VOTE.

LONDON, December 11th.

Mr. Bonar Law introduces in the House of Commons to-morrow a Vote of Credit for 850 millions sterling, making a total of 2,450 millions.

OBITUARY.

PASQUALE VILLARI.

LONDON, December 12th.

The death of Signor Pasquale Villari, the eminent Italian historian, is announced.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY SANGUINARILY REPULSED.

An Italian official report states:—"There is artillery activity on the whole front. It is intense between the Brenta and the Piave."

We sanguinarily repulsed a powerful attempt to retake the positions in the Capovilla region.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 11th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—"We captured the bridgehead at Bressanica, at the mouth of the Piave, with 234 prisoners."

Aerial Activities.

ENEMY MACHINES VANQUISHED.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Admiralty reports:—"Three Naval aircraft, on patrol duty, attacked and drove back five enemy scouts and seven large bombers."

We also destroyed two machines, and machine-gunned trenches and an anti-aircraft battery.

We raided the Varesenere aerodrome, obtaining two direct hits. All our machines returned.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS REPULSED.

LONDON, December 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The Sherwood Foresters carried out a successful raid this afternoon westward of Hulluch, taking a number of prisoners."

A hostile raiding party was repulsed early this morning southward of Arras.

The enemy's machines were particularly active on Monday westward of Cambrai, repeatedly attacking our artillery machines.

Our machines dropped many bombs and fired many machine-gun rounds at villages, hutments, and trenches.

Three German machines were brought down and two were driven down. Three of our machines are missing.

Our machines, in fine weather, this morning started with the purpose of bombing certain factories in Germany. They found their objectives obscured by clouds. Seeing a clear gap further to the north-east, they proceeded thither and recognised a large railway junction north-eastward of Firmasels, and bombed it. All returned safely.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY POST CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The Scottish troops attacked a post eastward of Bourisles and expelled the defenders. Several Germans were killed or captured."

The enemy's artillery was again active southward and south-westward of Cambrai, and was also increasingly active eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, particularly in the neighbourhood of Polygon Wood and Passchendaele.

There was the unusual mutual aerial and artillery activity yesterday, particularly southward of the Scarpe and northward of the Lys.

We repulsed a raid eastward of Enchy and dispersed working parties on the Cambrai front, securing prisoners."

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 12th.

A communiqué states there was moderate reciprocal artillery activity on the greater part of the front.

EARLIER CABLES.

A communiqué states:—"There was great reciprocal artillery activity between the Aisne and the Oise, in Champagne, at Main-de-Massiges, on the right of the Aisne, and in Upper Alsace. Then was a sharp bombardment on the Bois-de-Chaume front and towards Colmar, after which the Germans launched two coup-de-main, which broke down."

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FALL OF JERUSALEM.

MORAL VICTORY FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 12th.

An Amsterdam telegram to the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* admits that the capture of Jerusalem is a great moral British victory.

REJOICINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 12th.

To-day's Jerusalem celebrations included the *Te Deum* at Saint Paul's, which was never so crowded at an official service since the war began.

A special service was held at the Liverpool Central Synagogue, and bells were ringing at the Roman Catholic Church at Taunton.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOLICITUDE SHOWN FOR HOLY PLACES.

LONDON, December 11th.

The news of the fall of Jerusalem has been received with unmixed satisfaction. The newspapers particularly emphasise the passage in King George's message regarding the solicitude shown for holy places, contrasting this with the ruthless German methods.

The capture is regarded as a heavy blow at Germany's projects in the Near East, and as an emancipation of Moslems, Jews, and Christians from the Turkish-German yoke.

The *Times* says it is understood that Jerusalem will be garrisoned by British, French and Italian forces, with a British Military Governor. The British flag will fly over Jerusalem, while the French and Italian flags will fly over their respective properties. The future position of Jerusalem will not be defined until the end of the war.

The evening papers give prominence to the historical associations of Jerusalem, the capture of which has aroused general satisfaction in all quarters, irrespective of religious beliefs. The *Te Deum* was sung in the Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral, where the big bell was rung for the first time for three years.

The occupation is regarded as being of first-class political importance, in addition to its considerable military significance.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has despatched the following message to General Allenby:—"The occupation of Jerusalem will be received throughout my Empire with the greatest satisfaction. I heartily congratulate you and all ranks on your success. The achievement is a fitting sequel to the troops' hard marching and fighting and the organization by which the difficulties of supply, transport and water were overcome. I rejoice that your skilful dispositions preserved intact the holy places."

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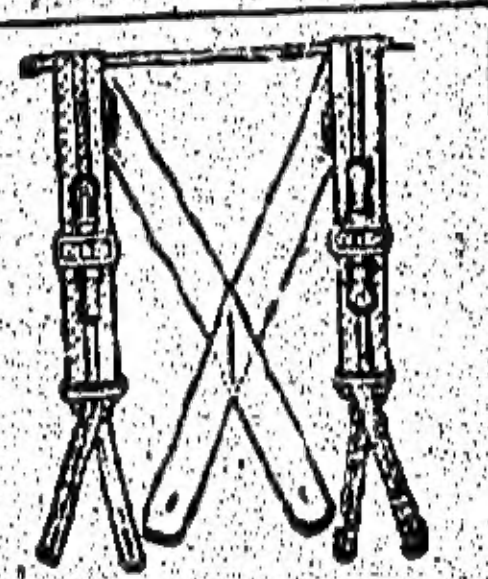
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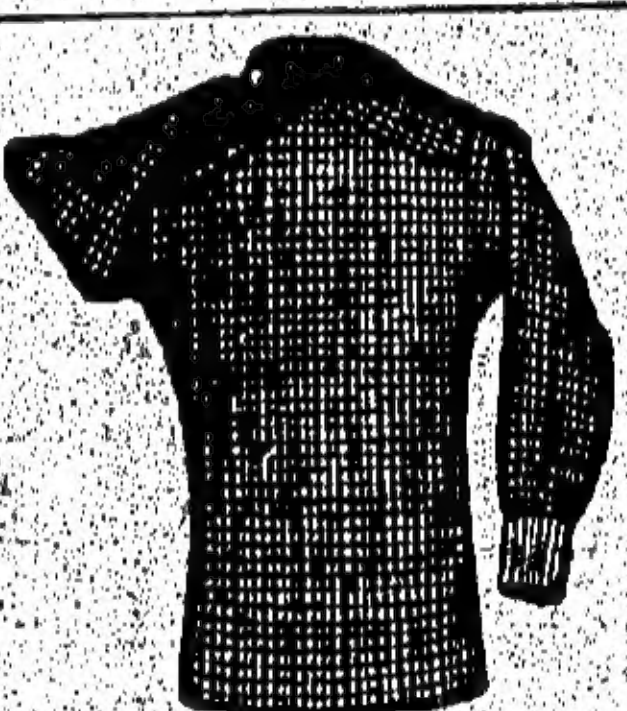


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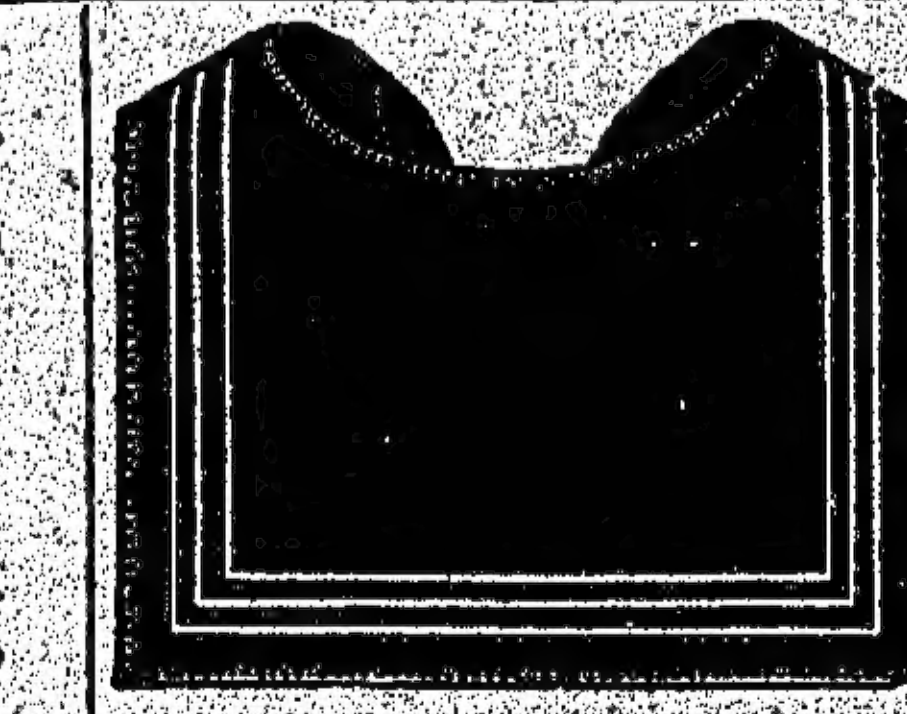


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THE VOICE.

(BY TWELVE DREX.)

When a raid begins and we all sit together in my suburban house a very solemn feeling assails me.

I review my past life; I open the cupboard of my conscience; I lug out the old skeletons and the new skeletons—the skeletons that still have a good deal of solid flesh on them; I talk to myself somewhat as follows—

"For the first time in your life you are face to face with ultimate issues. For all you know this may be the last day of your life. What have you done with your life? What—?"

At this moment hostile aircraft pass overhead and the Pekingese dog barks and growls angrily.

"Shut up!" I shout to the Pekingese dog. "Shut up! Lie down!"

All other raiders will agree with me that nothing during raids is more upsetting than when the dog barks.

Then I start talking to myself again. "Yes, that's typical of you. You're rattled—you are taking it out of the poor dog. The dog is only doing his duty, the duty you yourself trained him to, barking at the approach of sinister strangers."

I interrupt the Voice within: "Come along, come along, old boy. I say to the Pekingese dog, 'There, then, snuggle in here, old chap, under here with the family.'"

The Voice continues: "Oh, it's all very well. But is it only the Pekingese that has caught it? Sometimes when you are rattled? What about your wife? What about that little woman whom you promised at the altar to—"

I shiver and interrupt the Voice. "Are you quite comfortable, dear?"

I treat of my wife. "Is there anything I can do for you? Another cushion? Is that cork's foot sticking into your side? Cook, could you give an inch? Just—ah, thanks, cook. You're very cool and brave, cook—remarkably so. When this is all over it is the intention of your mistress and myself to—"

Book!

The Voice starts again: "Oh, it's all very well. But why have you ever lapsed from this gentleness, this civility, this thoughtfulness? And then look at your life in general—leaving alone your domestic life—"

The Pekingese growls again. I softly slide my hand over the Pekingese mouth. It is a large mouth; I can only subdue a portion of it. The Pekingese goes on growling. "Oh, stop it, dear old thing, I say tenderly to the Pekingese."

"Yes," resumes the Voice, "your life in general. Is it all you intended it to be when you set out upon it? When you were a young, enthusiastic, ingenious man? When you embarked on your profession?"

Book!

"Take this war time," resumes the Voice. "Have you done your utmost? Have you saved every penny? Have you knocked off every luxury? Have you—"

Book!

"Will you reform?" demands the Voice.

"Oh, yes," I answer. "Now—at once. After to-night I'm going to be quite different. Indeed, I assure you I am. I'm going to get up at 5.30—"

Book!

"No—regularly. Really—"

Book!

"And I'm going to put in at least another hour a day's work—"

Book!

"No. Two hours. Really. And half the tobacco. And ever so much more kindness to the family. Ever so much more devotion—"

Book!

"To my wife—"

"To my home—"

Book!

"ONE OF OUR MEN IS MISSING."

WHAT IT MEANS.

Several times within the last few months the British communiqué has contained the statement: "Last night a German raiding party attacked one of our small posts. One of our men is missing."

To the unsophisticated reader there is something puzzling, almost cryptic about the reference to "one of our men."

He cannot understand how it comes that in this war of millions, one man should receive mention in the extremely brief résumé of the events of the day's warfare.

A raid, however, although a comparatively small operation, is regarded by both sides as carrying a great significance. It is an operation which is in the nature of a "test"—an "indication"—and, if successful, it is the outward and visible sign of a higher degree of efficiency, of a more general superiority of one opponent over the other, in the particular part of the line where the raid is made. Generally speaking, the number of prisoners captured in a raid may be described as the "coefficient of its success"; hence, this number has an intrinsic importance of its own, and to it is customary to mention the actual number, however small, of prisoners taken or lost in raids, in the same way as figures are given relating to naval engagements.

Local attacks and raids have, as their direct and material results, the harassing of the enemy, the infliction of loss, and the ascertaining of information; but they have an indirect function of vast importance. It is frequently said by those in despair of the casualty lists that the British, having established a pronounced superiority in artillery, should carry on the war more exclusively by bombardment, and reduce the part played by the infantry. In a war of attrition such as this that view at first sight appears sound. With a superiority in shells of six or seven to one, as the British had on the Somme, the suggestion that we could win the war by bombardment alone, until the German Army was sufficiently reduced in man-power to give in, certainly arises in varying degrees.

The exploitation, to the fullest advantage, of strength in artillery is, perhaps, the most difficult and delicate of all the problems the military expert has to face. The number of casualties caused by shells is not merely dependent upon the number of shells fired, but also upon method and direction in which the artillery fire is so organised and applied. It is clear that the object of placing men in the front line is not to stop shells but men, and it is known that in quiet sectors of the front the trenches are only lightly manned.

The Germans frequently disclose their strength by lighting dug-out fires that smoke, the streams of smoke being visible at regular intervals along their front line, and also by firing Very lights from fixed spots at night. Our Intelligence Department knows the strength of their posts and can ascertain from these observed facts their distribution. It is also clear that the number of men they put in their front line depends solely upon the likelihood of attack, and infantry attack alone, and that if they are subjected to continual bombardment, but without attack, they would gradually reduce this number to a minimum, and a large proportion of our shells would be wasted.

The main object of shells is to kill men. It probably costs more for the shell that destroys a dug-out than it did to make the dug-out in the first place; and the dug-out can always be repaired. But by constantly making raids and small assaults at different and unexpected places the enemy is kept continuously apprehensive of future attack, and is therefore compelled to place substantial numbers of men in his trenches to safeguard his position, thus giving our shells their desired chance of killing a number of Germans sufficiently large to justify their expenditure, and to ensure the exploitation of our gun superiority to its fullest extent.

Even if the actual casualties sustained by ourselves in these raids were greater than the immediate loss inflicted upon the enemy, yet this indirect result, of making the enemy man his trenches, still brings matters decidedly in our favour.—General Sir Sissons in the Daily Mail.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN ABYSSINIA.

Six months ago the German Minister at Addis Ababa, Herr von Gyburg, sent a German name, Holz, and an Austrian name, Carmelitch, with dispatches to the Turkish Army in Arabia, asking the German officers in command for arms and officers to help Lidj Jemsa, the deposed Emperor, to regain his throne.

About the middle of September Holz and Carmelitch, with Arab and Somali followers, arrived at the frontier between French Somaliland and Abyssinia, 53 miles from Jibuti. Their object was to capture a small frontier fort where only about 10 Frenchmen were generally stationed, and after that to destroy the railway, hoping to create trouble and disorder.

The French Government, however, had been watching the two men lately, and sent from Jibuti two French officers with some Somali soldiers, who hid in the fort. Holz and Carmelitch duly arrived and opened fire. The fort returned fire. The fort returned fire with a machine-gun, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, whereupon Holz and Carmelitch surrendered. About 70 of their followers were killed and the remainder fled to the desert.

RUSSIA TO-DAY.

EXPLOITING THE REVOLUTION.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

(BY "THE TIMES" PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT.)

It was a cry for "more bread" that started the Revolution. The Petrograd working men had grown tired of going dinnerless while their wives and children waited the whole day in the bitter cold, forming long, interminable queues at the provision shops. High war wages could not still hunger; the gramophones, pianos, and other unwanted luxuries that graced their homes, the expensive hats and clothes that bedecked their women-folk, could not blind them to the fact that food was being withheld from them through culpable inefficiency on the part of the Government. Everybody knew that there was food in abundance in the country. The newspapers did not attempt to conceal the fact. Three successive harvests had left enormous residues of grain, which formerly provided the staple of Russia's export trade. It is true that the peasants had consumed more bread since the Edict on Temperance, but in the past this additional loaf had in reality been consumed by them in the form of vodka. The angry working men found ready sympathizers among the troops in Petrograd. Many of the soldiers enrolled in the reserve regiments and battalions quartered in the metropolis had issued from the working class. Moreover, their rations had been reduced. Even the Cossacks, who in 1905 had ruthlessly put down an incipient Revolution, were on the side of the working men. Who, indeed, could remain callous to their grievances?

Yet, however well founded the resentment of the poorer classes may have been—and it must be remembered that the severities of the Petrograd winter, coupled with greatly increased prices, and scarcity of fuel, aggravated an unnecessary situation—there is good reason to believe that outside influences, the German propaganda, coupled with revolutionary ferment, had much to do with the sudden outbreak of bread riots in the early days of March. It may be noted that the disappearance of the old régime has not led to any improvement in the food crisis; on the contrary, it has become more acute. In this food question, as in all other State problems, the Russian Revolution did not differ from other national cataclysms.

FEEDING HUGE ARMIES.

In common fairness it should be stated that the food problem imposed upon the bureaucracy was enormously enlarged during the half-year preceding the Revolution. Loyally responding to her duty as our Ally, Russia had called out huge numbers of men. The figure, if it could be stated here, would astonish us, accustomed though we have become to think in millions. All this host, distributed among the towns and cities of the Empire, had to be fed, clothed, housed, and warmed. The collection, transport, and distribution of food, already so complicated by the influx of over ten millions of refugees from the western border, taxed the central and local administrations to breaking point. That the bureaucracy would fail was to be expected; that it managed to hold out so long is marvellous—especially when we remember that the Okhrana was then constantly interfering with any sound, statesmanlike effort to deal with the crisis in the only way that could assure success—with the help of the people, in the closest touch and harmony with the farmers.

Had the bureaucracy enjoyed freedom of action; had capable, experienced statesmen as Krivoshein, holding a great record in rural legislation, enjoying the confidence of the Zemstvos (County Councils), been placed in full control, Russia might have weathered all the other ill of Okhranadom. But Krivoshein had lost Imperial favour, and like other efficient administrators, he had left office, to make room for adventures of the type of Khvostoff, Stuermer, or Protopopoff. Half-measures were the order of the day. The mental task of collecting foodstuffs was entrusted to local government bodies. The war had necessitated some concessions. Zemstvos and municipal councils were permitted to form unions (*soyuzs*) to help the Government in all kinds of war work. The Okhrana, say therein a deadly peril for the autocracy. Every impediment was raised, funds were doled out meagrely, public co-operation was tolerated on the condition that things should return to their former state immediately the war was over. Instead of frank co-operation between the Government and the people, which would have mitigated the evils of stress and stragglers in the country, the war intensified the curse of disunion where it might have proved a blessing in disguise.

When the bread riots began in Petrograd the Government resorted to the usual bureaucratic expedient—it announced the formation of a special committee, promising to take immediate measures. But nobody had the slightest faith in this discredited method of solving a difficulty. The soldiers and the Cossacks being largely unreliable, Protopopoff, foreseeing a crisis, had organized the police into machine-gun companies to be posted on public edifices in case of an emergency. The narrative of events that occurred during the great days of the Revolution is too well-known to require recapitulation. Soldiers sacked the arsenals, and distributed arms to the working men. There was sporadic fighting between the organized troops, armed with the police, and the armed mob, the amateur police, guzzlers, played their weapons indiscriminately and mostly without effect. There was a colossal expenditure of ammunition and very little loss of life, not more than 200 people killed. And amid the din and confusion the old régime disappeared almost without a struggle.

SINCE THE NEW ORDER.

The popular desire to be rid of the Okhrana had been satisfied. The Okhrana had ceased to exist. Together with the

army of spies and the gendarmie, the ordinary police had also disappeared. Protopopoff had made them impossible when he converted them into amateur guzzlers. All the sober-minded elements looked for guidance to the Duma, which had made itself the spokesman of the nation in demanding reforms. President Rodzianko hoped till the last that the Tsar would give way; he waited too long. The revolutionary outbreak gave almost immediate predominance to demagogues of extremist views. Amid the turmoil and confusion one regiment, the Preobrazhensky Guards, rallied to the support of the Duma. This encouraged Rodzianko to form a Provisional Government. For this purpose a committee representing all parties in the Duma was elected. But already a rival organization known as the Council (Soviet) of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates had arisen. The Socialist leaders, Tchekheide and Tseretelli, one a Georgian serf who had become a lawyer, the other a Georgian noble, and Kerensky, then an inconspicuous lawyer, were outwardly in control of the Soviet, behind them loomed an anonymous array of extremists. None of these men were either workmen or soldiers. (When a peasants' Soviet was afterwards formed, the directing spirits were also found to be non-peasants.) The Soviet did not object to the formation of a Provisional Government by the Duma. M. Tchekheide preferred, indeed, that the non-Socialists should assume all the responsibility, while the Soviet wielded all the power. M. Kerensky alone entered the Ministry. Such were the circumstances in which the Lvoff-Guchkoff-Miliukoff-Kerensky Coalition came into existence, and such they have remained throughout the numerous Ministerial combinations that have followed.

Meanwhile, the Tsar had been forced to abdicate in favour of his brother, and Kerensky had compelled the Grand Duke Michael to waive his rights. The autocracy, discredited by the Okhrana and by the Rasputin scandal, left few to regret it. The Provisional Government, dominated by the Soviet, tried to accomplish a hopeless task. Mob rule asserted itself in every direction. The workmen wanted enormous pay and little work; the troops in the rear were enjoying themselves, plundering, idling, talking politics, undisciplined above all of going to the front; the peasants, surfeited with money saved during their enforced sobriety, were looking forward to a great division of landed property, and looting was no inclined. The Soviet maintain and consolidated its power by constant appeal to the instincts of the masses. Programmes of universal spoliation issued from its representatives in a steady stream.

DISORGANIZING THE WAR.

From the Soviet also came the notorious Prikras No. 1 (order of the day) to the troops enjoining upon them as free men to render no respect or obedience to their officers. This prikras converted the Russian Army into an undisciplined mob. It was intended to do so. What cared the dreamers in the Soviet or the bolshevik agents of Germany who controlled Russian affairs for obligations of national honour or the interests of the State? They were too intent upon applying Socialist theories in practice or in looking a good thing called a Revolution. They began by sending wireless messages appealing to their German brothers to lay down their arms; they then incited the Russian soldiers to fraternize with the enemy. These schemes failing to attain their object, they next invented the theory of "no annexation, no indemnity," hoping thereby to impress upon the Army the belief that there was nothing to fight about, and, lastly, they discovered a panacea for all ills in a great international Socialist Conference.

When the police had been removed, the local demagogues assumed control. All forms of authority—the Zemstvos, the Law Courts, the governors, etc.—were superseded by committees, owing nominal allegiance to the Soviet, but refractory to the Provisional Government. These innumerable committees were composed of workmen, peasants, petty lawyers, partly sincere, partly enthusiastic rogues. They drew self-appointed salaries from the local Treasury or looted contributions from the propertied class, which was studiously excluded from any share in this mock administration. The Soviet in Petrograd appropriated over 700,000 roubles a month for salaries to its members. Practically no revenue entered the coffers of the State; such revenue as could be collected was absorbed by the local Soviet or committee. The committees were not satisfied with plunder; they hampered rural labour, forbidding the peasants to work except for prohibitive wages. Having done their utmost to terrorize the landowner they made it impossible for the stoutest-hearted farmer to continue his loyal task of producing bread. It has come to pass that the Treacherous being empty, Russia is printing 50,000,000 roubles of paper money daily to pay her way and that the printing press is not able to keep up with the demand for notes, owing to a constant depreciation in their value.

The committee system has been most disastrous in its effect upon industries. Workmen are too busy with politics to attend to their duties. Locomotives and rolling stock are not repaired. The complete paralysis of transport, the stoppage of all industries, owing to the shortage of fuel and raw materials, is a question of months or weeks, perhaps days. The output of munitions has declined by 80 per cent. All these facts and figures were brought out at the Moscow Conference. They do not constitute a State secret.

In the Army the committee system has been attended by a sweeping decline in fighting value.

The food problem, upon which the autocracy came to grief, has been equally mismanaged under the Revolutionary régime. It has involved a colossal expenditure of something like 700,000,000 roubles in the organization of local food committees, mostly composed of people who had not the remotest connection with business, but were most revolutionary in their character, and who, in their failure in its purpose, it has not induced the peasant to sell his grain, nor has it assured a fair and just distribution of foodstuffs.

Falling into the hands of theorists or self-seekers, the Russian Revolution went far beyond the desires of the nation, and under their inexperienced or culpable guidance has assumed forms that are alien to the character of the development of the Russian people.

DEARTH OF FOOD.

A NEW "SAFETY FIRST" CAMPAIGN.

Sir Arthur Yapp, who has undertaken the direction of the new food economy campaign, is rapidly developing plans by which he hopes to secure a reduction in the consumption not only of bread and meat, but of all articles of which the supplies are limited by war conditions.

At the present moment a committee of experts in the Food Controller's Department is working out a scientifically graded scheme of rationing. The members of the committee, taking into consideration the available supplies of food and the needs of our Allies, are seeking to find out exactly what each man, woman, and child ought to have according to age and occupation and other relevant circumstances. As soon as they have reached decisions the scale of consumption which they recommend will be made known.

The rationing will be for all essential foods, and it will be our task (said Sir Arthur) to see that the scale is observed. In addition to this it will be necessary to ask people occasionally to make a definite sacrifice and for a time to do without some particular thing altogether. At present, for instance, there is a great shortage of ham and bacon. People like miners, who have special work to do, find bacon to be an essential part of their diet. It is for them that the workers may get their supplies. I am hoping that we can persuade other people to do without bacon whilst the scarcity continues.

"I am endeavouring," added Sir Arthur, "to establish a league or committee of national safety. It seems to me that we want to bring home to the people that our national safety and the Allied cause generally depend upon the extent to which we economize in food consumption, and very shortly I am going to call for 10,000 members to form a league. If the response to the call is what I expect, it will be followed by a second call for 100,000 members, and eventually I hope the league will be a million strong. The only way in which the campaign can be made effective, in my judgment, is by making it a national thing and getting everybody in the country who has any sense of responsibility actually to become workers in the campaign."

"When we get our first members of the league we shall ask them to do everything they possibly can to educate others. They will pledge themselves to live within the scale of rationing laid down, and to avoid waste, and by example and effort they will, I hope, induce others to do the same thing. We shall try to evolve a scheme by which we can keep in touch with every member, so that perhaps once a month we can send them points for use in the campaign and suggestions that we want them to pass on to other people. It is intended that there shall be a lot of house-to-house visiting; but for this purpose we want to get people to work among their own class. I do not want a 'grand lady' to go down among the working people teaching them how to economize. As far as possible we shall recruit helpers from every class, so that there shall be a full knowledge and understanding of the difficulties to be faced and practical experience which can lead to practical advice and assistance."

NATIONING BY AREAS.

Sir Arthur said that he was aware that the success of the campaign would turn to large degree on the extent to which effective influence could be brought to bear on people who up to the present had paid little or no heed to the appeals for economy. In the past he thought that people had not really understood the serious nature of the situation. Statements had been made which on the surface appeared to be contradictory, and they would try to avoid this error in the future. He believed, it is said, once he brought home to the people that the need to save food was urgent, that the great majority would respond to the appeal made to them. He was hoping that the Statistical Department would be able to calculate how much wheat, meat, or other foods particular areas—country, county boroughs, or big towns—would be fairly entitled to have under a scientific system of rationing based on the available national supplies. If they could have this information, then they would be able to find out roughly if the quantities were being exceeded in any particular place. Where the excess consumption was serious a special effort could be made to bring about an improvement by a concentration of publicity and in other ways.

It would probably be necessary to pay special attention to industrial centres where high wages were being earned and spent, and also to rural districts, where the consumption of bread was very heavy. He was looking to the activities of the League of National Safety to influence the munition workers and their families, and he also hoped to obtain the help of the co-operative societies and trade unions. If the people were approached by those of their own class, he thought that a great deal could be done. In the case of the rural districts he anticipated being able to use the influence of the farmers. One of the special difficulties in the country places was that supplies were locally plentiful. For this reason he strongly believed that, so far as it could be done without interfering with military and naval matters, the people should be told the plain facts of the situation.

In the development of the campaign, Sir Arthur Yapp said, in conclusion, he hoped to make use of every available organization in the country. Food Control Committees were being asked to take the initiative in appointing special committees to help the campaign. He wanted the help of the trade unions, the churches, societies, picture theatres, and the stage. He particularly recognized the value of the cinema. The food economy film which had already been shown had proved very successful and was now being brought up to date. A long new film with an appropriate story was also to be prepared, while shorter things might be introduced into the topical galleries or budgets.

NEUTRAL IRELAND.

MISSING MUNITION FACTORIES.

[BY GEORGE A. B. DEWAR.]

The main reasons why Ireland is not in the war with England, Scotland, and Wales are, of course, political and historical. But, besides, there are subsidiary reasons for this detachment of Ireland to-day, one or two of which might even have been removed. Among them consider the absence of air raids, the absence (except in the north) of munition factories, the absence of effective propaganda.

If half a dozen Irish cities had been bombed, and there had been a casualty total like an English one, and if this casualty total had concerned the poor and crowded parts of Irish cities, then there would have been a bond of sympathy between us. As it is, the Irish attitude over the bombing of English cities has been one rather of curiosity than wrath. There has been a tendency to exaggerate grossly the confusion of London during these raids, almost to grieve us; certain hostile writers have succeeded too well in this. They have concealed the truth that London's attitude all through these air raids, Zeppelin and aeroplane, in the whole has been one of contempt and anger rather than one of fear. The rush of aliens—who ought to be washed and put into khaki or left unwashed and bundled out of the country—has probably been confused with the conduct of Londoners.

Ireland has not had even a little taste of the European air; no bombs on her cities, no shells from cowardly German sailors on her undefended seaside pleasure resorts and bathing places filled with women and children. Nor does she appear to be suffering acutely in food and finance. They tell me Ireland is doing uncommonly well. "When was Irish agriculture better than it is to-day?" As for food, I fear the poor in Dublin have been short of milk and are likely to be short of coal. The Controller ought promptly to look into the matter of milk; there is a suspicion of profiteering—at the expense of the poor.

MUNITIONS AND LOYALTY.

But I have not seen much sign of famine among the well-to-do. It is hard to get through half the potatoes they heap on one's plate twice a day, which is not surprising, perhaps, seeing that the potato harvest amounted to something like four and three-quarter million tons. Of fish I have seen more than we dream of in England; sole, plaice, whiting, fresh herring—which will you have for breakfast or dinner, or both? Sugar is not at Irish "premium." Even so, there is not enough security, even so, of that to fling the Irish heart and soul into the cause of the war against Germany; there is just enough to sweeten the cup at breakfast and at tea and after dinner.

I am told the scarcity or absence of munition works is unfortunate, and can easily be believed. Manufacturing war material is no negligible part of manufacturing war spirit and unanimity. After going through Clydeside or other places in Scotland and England, where war material is being worked up, I pay small attention to people who say the workers do not care for the war, and are not truly in it. I believe the workers in these places—whether they strike for better wages or not—are far more of the war, and in it, than are the idle pessimists and reactionists moaning always about "home dissatisfaction." Munitions make loyalty, make war spirit. It is born in the glowing forges and pours out in those rivers of molten steel. It is behind the blow of the giant hammer. Why have not our Government in Ireland with the glow of hundreds of mighty forges? Sinn Féin parading and speechifying are all very well; but young Ireland in a position to earn four, five, six, ten pounds a week in making ships, shells and the rest of munitions, results to itself besides playing at military games, and objections to turning Ireland into Vulcan's forge, but the war is nothing if not full of difficulties to be faced and defeated.

As for propaganda, this has been to me in England that one need not be surprised if it has not been done at all in Ireland. Our propaganda has not been propagated. Written without genius and distributed without ability, it never had a chance. All we have succeeded in doing by propaganda seems to have been to spend money and to find jobs for those who know how to secure them.

NO APPEALS TO SENTIMENT.

Perhaps not a vast deal could have been done even by able propaganda applied to Ireland. Still it would have been worth trying. I walk about the Irish streets and do not see a single effective poster or picture to illustrate the infamies of Germany. If we could illustrate the German at work shooting and beating down women and children, burning and wrecking churches and beautiful cities, for instance, we might bring the war home to a few more Irish people.

The Irish are refined; they are generous, quick to indignation. An Irishman was made to loathe the horrible mentality and the brute force worship of the German to-day. Propaganda, therefore, might have helped us a little here had it been in the hands of able men. Even now it might be worth a trial. But if the kind of system and the kind of writers are to be employed on it who have been employed in the past, then I think we had better not attempt propaganda in Ireland.

It is only fair to say, before quitting this question of why Ireland has not been in the war with us, that the Redmonds and the best of their adherents have really striven hard in the British cause. Their attitude to-day is loyal to the war. They have carefully read their Press since I have been here and cannot complain either of its editorials or of the space it devotes to the war news to that one thing in the public life that matters to-day. It does not cry or sneer at the splendid work done by the British Army. It acknowledges the skill of the first soldier and the most accomplished of to-day. Sir Douglas Haig—and we shall know how to be grateful in England for that acknowledgment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RECENT BATTLES.

WHINES ABOUT BRITISH STRENGTH.

The German correspondents in the West are now beginning to review the recent battles. The reports become vaguer than ever, and carefully avoid geographical detail, but some of the generalities are not uninteresting.

Professor Wegener, in the *Cologne Gazette*, publishes a long introduction to his account of the battle of September 20th. He says that the Germans were fully informed of the imminence of an attack and of the area in which it would be made, and he proceeds:

It was plain, above all, that the enemy would continue to put his hope not in the moral superiority on his troops, but in material superiority. The incomparable fighting strength of the German soldier was to be broken, and must be broken, by a tremendous development of mechanical weapons and the unheard-of accumulation of guns, ammunition, mines, gas, armoured cars, and the like. This is all in accordance with the English way of thinking, for their battle is fundamentally a battle of money.

The natural dislike, mingled with contempt, which we Germans have for this way of thinking must not prevent us from understanding that the thought is followed by the action. Anybody who formerly followed the Colonial and English policy of royautes of discovery and conquest, who knows how much the success of the English in these spheres was always due to brilliant preparation and equipment. Of course it all depends upon whether there are behind the material and the machines real men to use them. But we all know that that is the case with the English, and we are far from wanting to deny it; in the contrary, we should be diminishing the achievements of our own men if we did so.

Even earlier the fighting was well described as a super-material battle, but since the end of August it had become quite plain that the English intended to increase the effects still further by still more gigantic guns and still more enormous masses of munitions and all the engine of war. On our maps of the ground behind the enemy front, upon which we mark from time to time his camps, batteries, strategic railways, and so on, one sees how all of Belgium that remains unoccupied, and especially the area of Ypres and Poperinghe, has become really one enormous war camp, crossed in every direction by a close network of strategic railways that have sprung out of the ground. There was a further considerable expansion of all this recently. Feverish activity could be seen among the English. Bridge after bridge appeared across the Ypres Canal, new roads crossed the country, branch lines advanced further, the enemy artillery was brought closer to the front, and new battery positions were prepared. New munition dumps were laid down, new aerodromes, and new encampments, thickly sown about the encampments already were. As regards troops as well as material, the English hoped to get his effects by the employment of mass.

During the period of preparation, the bombardment of our front was incessant. From the methods of the new artillery it was realized that the enemy had thought out a new technical scheme to meet the Hindenburg-Ludendorff defensive tactics. This is not the place to go into details about the scheme, but a feature of the scheme was that the enemy tried constantly to broaden the zone of his artillery destruction behind our front. This increased frequency of the bombardment, which often developed into drum-fire, and was directed against our lines of approach and command positions, gradually showed that the new attack was near. Especially after September 15th the drum-fire assaults on the whole battle front were obviously preparing for the new advance from former drum-fire, not only in its more terrible mass-effect, but also because of its peculiar employment in the rear. It was not, as formerly, an almost unbroken thunder, but a series of five shots of tremendous violence but of limited duration, alternating with periods of comparatively small activity; both the fire storms and the pauses varied, so that one could realize the intention of destroying the nerves of the defence by the element of uncertainty. Thus it went, from September 10th to the 19th, and what our men endured is beyond all description.

Of airmen also the English had prepared masses in excess of everything known before. This development was sudden, and it took some time before we had caught up with the numerical superiority. The enemy airmen tried to advance in swarms over our lines, but the perfect bravery of our men was able to force them back, and in the main to keep them behind their own lines. In these days the Englishman directed infantry attacks on a small scale against particular strong concrete defences in our lines, which were blown down to him, his fear being that, when the main attack took place, these concrete defences might, as on former occasions, be centres of a dangerous resistance.

No German report from the West is allowed to appear without some attempt to sow dissension, and so Professor Wegener solemnly declares that the capture of some Australian prisoners was really about a certain proof that big things were about to happen, for on such occasions "it is always the overseas English, especially the Germanians and the Australians, who must go to the front."

Naturally, it sounds the Irish trumpet loudly, and it has a right to do so when men like Major Willie Redmond and Captain Redmond, D.S.O., uphold the martial glory of their country.

I admit I opened the papers of the Redmonds with suspicion on first coming here; but it is fast vanishing. All the best of the Redmonds, including, of course, their leader and his son, are in the war with us. They must recognize that, unless we first destroy the shock in the field, the German machine will never be defeated. The pity of it is that the Redmonds have lost their hold on the masses of the Irish people; they can no longer recruit for the war.

RUSSIA TO-DAY.

THE REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN.

SECRET POLICE.

The following is an article from the Petrograd Correspondent of the *Times*, who recently reached England from Russia:

Till the outbreak of the Revolution, Russia was governed by an autocracy through a highly complex bureaucratic organization, nominally in touch with a Duma representing the nation, but in reality dominated by an irresponsible and arbitrary police system known as the *Okhrana*.

The interests of the State and the people were subordinated by this police institution to the perpetuation of its own privileges and power. Like the ivy that clings to the oak it sapped the vital force of the autocracy, stunted its growth, and finally destroyed the mighty tree beneath whose shadow Russia had risen to be a great Empire. The strangling process became more acutely felt during the last half century. It was a period of universal expansion and progress. Russia could not escape the political and economic influences that were permeating the world. The spread of industrialism produced a particularly marked change in primitive, rural Muscovy. The great reforms of Alexander II, the growth of industry, the international problems with which Russia was compelled to deal—all these factors were so many incentives to development; but in all forms of progress the *Okhrana* saw only a menace to its existence, and its tentacles maintained their constricting grip with all the greater tenacity. Essentially parasitic, the *Okhrana* was hateful to the people and even to the bureaucracy. The Revolution swept it away, but with the *Okhrana* went the autocracy, both involved in hopeless, irreparable ruin.

In an article published in *The Times* some weeks before the Revolution, entitled "The New Russia," it was pointed out that the old régime was living its last days. Under the stern realities of war its supporters had undergone a "process of attrition." The enlightened minority of the nation had been doing their utmost to lop away its parasitic arms and give it a chance of adapting itself to new conditions. But warnings and persuasions were alike unavailing. The autocrat had not sufficient strength to free himself of his bonds. Losing hope, the leaders of the nation accepted the inevitable. But even in its overthrow the *Okhrana* system left its blighting influence upon the people. Ignorance, lack of patriotism, hatred between class, creed, and race formed the legacy of the police system. To assert its evil away on the minds and consciences of men, the *Okhrana* had perverted the influence of the Church; it had systematically handicapped all enlightening, public-spirited effort, and in dealing with the working men it had favoured the extremist political tenets, the *Bolshevik* or *Maximist* section of Social Democracy. Thus it brought on premature decay and disaster. From the debris of the old régime all that was left was a political evolution of Russia on healthy lines.

But how, it may be asked, could a single organization, even with the aid of unlimited funds and a host of spies, informers, and agents provocateurs, succeed in retarding so long the normal development of a nation numbering over 170,000,000 souls. The answer to this question facilitates an estimate of the meaning and probable scope of the Russian crisis.

THE RULING PASSION.

The great mass of the people, newly freed from serfdom, were ignorant peasants inhabiting a vast plain, remote from dangers of invasion—peaceful, untroubled, and with simple beliefs, submissive to authority, swayed only by appetite for land. No political party or programme could appeal to their untutored minds without playing upon this appetite. Constructive statesmanship was handicapped by the confusion resulting from rivalry between parties on this subject. Socialists and non-socialists vied with each other in propounding specious schemes of agrarian legislation. Before the Revolution and even before the war, much had been done by the bureaucracy, despite opposition from the *Okhrana*, to improve the peasant's lot, to stimulate emigration to the broad, fertile lands of Siberia, and to create small farm holdings. But the weaker, more ignorant and lazier portion of the villagers remained a prey to the blandishments of the demagogue. The peasantry, representing 80 per cent. of the European population, was like a house divided against itself, untried as yet to offer solid support to a strong reform movement. The war intensified this division. Russia called on millions of her men to serve with the colours. The small farms suffered most. In the villages the women shared the work between them. The remaining men had either suffered in the war or were fearful of being conscripted. The wounded and the cowardly were fit subjects for revolution, not for constructive reform.

Ascending the social scale, the mercantile classes were strongly opposed to the *Okhrana*, but dependent to a large degree upon Government contracts and official favour. The larger landholders, allied by family ties with the higher bureaucracy, enjoyed certain privileges, which rendered them more or less independent of the *Okhrana*. Lastly, the intelligentsia, drawn from all classes, were united by a common bond of hatred for the old régime, but split up into Socialist and non-Socialist camps, all equally dominated by their hatred, but none experienced of local government, but none whatever in the greater problems of the State. The role of the Church had been degraded by Poleskondostoff, and his bureaucratic successors. During the year before the Revolution it lost most of its remaining hold upon the peasants as a result of the Rasputin scandal.

But all these factors of revolution were not sufficient in themselves to bring about a revolution. The Russian character is so kindly, so responsive to authority, so

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICANS IN FRANCE TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

A MESSAGE OF GOOD CHEER.

Thirty-two citizens of the United States assembled in Paris—newspaper correspondents, trained observers at the front, and other visitors—"having made careful note of the situation on and behind the battle lines," have sent the following "message of good cheer" to their fellow-countrymen:

(1)—Our soldiers now in camp on this side and constantly arriving are of a quality which has won the admiration of our Allies. Good judges say that it is unexcelled on either side of the long battle lines. We are glad to make good report of the excellent spirit of the men and of the progress of their training.

(2)—We feel that it should be understood at home that, while the losses of the war are very great, the numbers engaged are beyond all precedent, and that relatively the proportion of loss is probably not above that of other wars.

(3)—As seen from this side the courage, activity, and effectiveness of our sea forces in assisting the work of the British Navy have been most impressive.

(4)—We find that the magnitude and thoroughness of our preparation for aerial warfare is regarded here as likely to be one of the most decisive factors in the war. We urge all possible haste in these preparations.

(5)—We find a high, inflexible moral in the troops and people of our great Allies. France has got her second wind, and nowhere in the French Republic may one discover a sign of weakness or faltering. Britain, conscious of her strength and well within it, stands firm and united for any sacrifice that victory may demand. In both countries rich and poor, men and women, are cheerfully at work for the common cause. The spirit of Italy is equally high and determined.

(6)—We condemn the spirit with which Germany has made war upon her Western neighbours. We recognize that much deplorable violence to those who have no share in the fighting may be regarded as a part of the business of war. But the deliberate wrecking by dynamite of cities without strategic importance, where noble public edifices and the humblest houses of the poor are, one by one, shaken down; the carrying into captivity of the daughters of while communities—these are crimes of which our own eyes and ears have had abundant proof and of which we find it difficult to express ourselves with becoming restraint.

(7)—We agree with our President that a Government capable of such a misuse of power must be deprived of it, and that nothing less than its overthrow is consistent with the safety of our institutions, or a decent regard for posterity.

(8)—At the front there are many signs of the weakening of the enemy, who is, it cannot be doubted, eager for peace but as yet unable to realize the nature of the only terms upon which it can be secured.

(9)—We have unbounded faith in the loyalty of our people to the form of government under which they have enjoyed a degree of happiness and prosperity and an encouragement of aspiration the like of which is not elsewhere to be found. But we desire to warn them that every word spoken in our land which can be distorted into a semblance of disloyalty or into willingness for an internal peace will quickly find its way to Berlin, there to be misunderstood and scattered abroad as evidence of dissension among us. We believe that such words have the effect of prolonging the war and increasing its sacrifices.

JEWISH PROBLEMS.

Within the Empire were many millions of alien race and creed. On her western borders Russia had to deal with people of a higher civilization, with more enlightened, more developed politically than her own. By her conquest of Poland she had acquired a huge Jewish population, which she tried vainly to contain within a fixed zone. The repressive police measures applied to the Jews under the bureaucratic police system entailed two evils: they involved abject poverty for millions, without preventing a minority of the most capable and enterprising Jews from inventing the most ingenious means of evading the restrictions, capturing finance and trade, and monopolizing the Press, and at the time animated every Jew with a bitter sense of wrong and a burning desire for revenge.

While not scrupling to make use of Jewish revolutionaries for its own dark purposes, the *Okhrana* saw in the Jewish race its most inveterate foe, a permanent danger to the old régime, to be exploited for purposes of securing bribes, fostering corruption, and fomenting anti-revolutionary plans. The Russian crisis was inevitably aggravated and prolonged by the Jewish activity of the Jews operating in many conflicting directions and in all parties. This is a plain statement of fact, supported by incontrovertible evidence. It is not to be taken as an aspersion upon the Jews who, in addition to the other crises which they have had to undergo in the past, now suffer in common with all the Russian peoples from the social conflict into which the country has been precipitated by the Revolution.

Other and potent influences were exercised from the outside in the form of German propaganda. The large and influential Jewish elements in Russia, though not inherently inclined to support a revolutionary movement, yet, in some of its extreme manifestations, notably the Leninist campaign for a separate peace, could not dissociate themselves from the motives which impelled Germany to send Lenin to Russia and supply his agents and the whole *Bolshevik* movement with funds.

The simple truth is that the Russian nation at large was not prepared, at the time of the Revolution, for anything like the overthrow of the *Okhrana* system involved with it the disappearance of the autocracy.

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Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji, instead of Nagasaki. Ash Strangers call at Shanghai
on East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway
to all Overseas Ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports,
European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
P. D. SUTHERLAND. J. H. WALLACE.
General Agent, Passenger Department. General Agent,
Hongkong. Hongkong. Telephone 42.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

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LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC.,
apply to
P. & O. S. N. CO. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MANILA TO SAIL: "LOONGSANG" Friday, 14th Dec, 3 P.M.
"KONGSHING" Saturday, 15th Dec, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI TO SAIL: "WINGSANG" Tuesday, 18th Dec, 11 A.M.
"LOKSANG" Tuesday, 18th Dec, 7 A.M.
SAIKHONG TO SAIL: "MAUSANG" Thursday, 20th Dec, Noon.
"YUENSANG" Friday, 21st Dec, 3 P.M.
SANAKAN TO SAIL: "YUENSANG" Friday, 21st Dec, 3 P.M.
MANILA TO SAIL: "YUENSANG" Friday, 21st Dec, 3 P.M.
CAUTION LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at
Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.
Shamoon on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
SAIKHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at
Hollow when business allows.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Labud Data.
WESTERN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European
Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. V. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Raffles Building, 100 House Street.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 12th, at 12.15.—No return from
Japan or Indo-China. Pressure has decreased
slightly along the coast from Shanghai to
Hongkong, and is stationary over the
Philippines. It is highest over Korea.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the
China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 80.34 inches, against an average of
62.40 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Direction: FURROWS.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (E. winds, fresh
to moderate; fair.)
Formosa Channel ... (N.E. winds,
moderate.)
South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm
signals codes will be introduced
at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of
the old Local Code and the China Coast
Code.

The principal change in the Local Code
is that the new signals will show the
direction from which the gale is expected,
whereas the old signals showed the position
of the typhoon. The latter will be
indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local
signals. The new Local Code is given
below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which
may possibly cause a
gale at Hongkong with-
in 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the
North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone
inverted.—Gale expected from the
South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the
East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the
West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to in-
crease.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force
expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals
of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station
and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it
is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at
the masthead of the storm signal mast on
Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,
H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast,
the flagstaff on the premises of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the
premises of the Standard Oil Company
at Laikichok, and the flagstaff near the
Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed,
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway
Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have
the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
explosive bombs as above, in the event of
the information conveyed by this signal
being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in
the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at
the following stations:—Gap Rock,
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan,
Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po,
to notify the fact to native craft and
passing vessels.

Further details can always be given
from lighthouses.

The object of this code is to give at least
24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by
Beaufort Scale, or 46-48 m.p.h.) mean
velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also
warnings of expected changes in the
direction and force of the wind. Owing,
however, to the uncertain movements of
typhoons, it will occasionally happen
that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed
without a gale occurring at Hongkong,
or even Gap Rock, but this reverse is not
likely to happen, except in the case of
typhoons forming in the vicinity and
travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or
of a local typhoon increasing its rate
of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
to "Stand By" and watch for the next
signal.

In the new non-Local Code the typhoon
made velocity at the storm centre will be
shown, in addition to its direction of
motion, and the position of the centre
will be given in degrees of latitude and
longitude. The time at which the warn-
ing was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12th DECEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Kobe	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Yokohama	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Manila	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Shanghai	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	8 A.	30.05	64	92	SW	1	b

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large cargo on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 18th Dec. D'light
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 18th Dec. D'light
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th Dec. 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANTU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling at all ports en route. Regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling at all ports en route. Regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling at all ports en route.

For Freight or Passage apply to
TELEPHONE 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th Dec., at Noon.
"HAIHAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodges ... FRIDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	about Noon	8th from COLOMBO	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.	

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Storekeepers, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
R. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, TOKIWA MARU, THURSDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.
Kobe, YOKOHAMA, and INABA MARU, MONDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA ... 19,500 ... Dec. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU, FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA ... 8,900 ... Dec. at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and NISHIMA MARU, FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... 10,000 ... Dec. at 11 A.M.
SUNWU ... 10,000 ... SATURDAY, 15th Dec., at 11 A.M.
ATSUTA ... 10,000 ... SUNDAY, 16th Dec., at 11 A.M.

Kobe and YOKOHAMA ... KIRIN MARU, TUESDAY, 18th Dec., at Noon.
Yokohama ... 8,000 ... Dec. at Noon.

Kobe ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
K. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos 222 and 231

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	18,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU ...	18,000	MON., 21st Dec.
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERIA MARU ...	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, OZU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA
AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ...	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ...	17,900 "
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